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OFFICE OF NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

DIVISION OF REVIEW

NATIONAL LABOR INCOME BY MONTHS 1929-1935

By

Dorothy E. Smith

WORK MATERIALS NO. EIGHT

STATISTICS STUDIES SECTION
MARCH, 1936

OFFICE OF NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF REVIEW

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Foreword

This study of labor income was prepared by Miss Dorothy E. Smith of the Statistics Section, Dr. Theodore Kreps and Mr. William Maguire in charge. 1/ Grateful acknowledgement is made to Dr. Robert Nathan of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for valuable suggestions and criticisms. Dr. Nathan's annual estimates of labor income paid out were used as the bases for the monthly labor income estimated in this study.

Labor income comprises total wages, salaries, commissions, pensions, workmen's compensations, and compensation of corporation officers paid out in continental United States. The inclusion of compensation of corporation officers in labor income is somewhat misleading because the principal corporate officers perform entrepreneurial functions and are entrepreneurs in all but the title. However, the segregation of this group is impossible with the data which are at present available.

The study of labor income represents an attempt to break down total labor income paid out into two groups, first, those industries which came under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and, second, those fields of activity which were excluded from the jurisdiction of NRA, namely, agriculture, steam railroads, government, professional and domestic service.

The following items are entirely excluded: consideration of services of housewives and other members of the family in the home, earnings from odd jobs, direct relief and charity payments, and earnings from illegal pursuits. Work relief wages are excluded from the total labor income figure, except in Table V.

1/ Acknowledgement is made to the entire staff of the Current Statistics Unit, especially to Dr. Gertrude Working for valuable assistance throughout the study.

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The data available for labor income estimates are more abundant and reliable than for any other type of payment group. But even then, the data are far from adequate in many of the fields, especially in the construction, water transportation, motor transportation, finance, service, government, and miscellaneous groups. A more complete explanation of the shortcomings of the data is given in the description of the Sources.

Labor income represents approximately two-thirds of the total income paid out. The following figures taken from the annual estimates of National Income by Mr. Nathan, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show the relative importance of labor income each year:

Percentage Distribution of Income Paid Out, by Types of Payment, 1929-1934

Year	Per Cent Total Income	Per Cent Labor Income	Per Cent Non-Labor Income
1929	100.0	65.0	35.0
1930	100.0	64.2	35.8
1931	100.0	64.2	35.8
1932	100.0	63 9	36.1
1933	100.0	65.5	34.5
1934	100.0	67.0	33.0

Quarterly estimates of non-labor income, comprising property income and entrepreneurial withdrawals, are in process, and it is hoped that soon they will be completed and made public under other auspices.

At the back of this report will be found a brief statement of the studies undertaken by the Division of Review.

L. C. Marshall

March 23, 1936 Director, Division of Review

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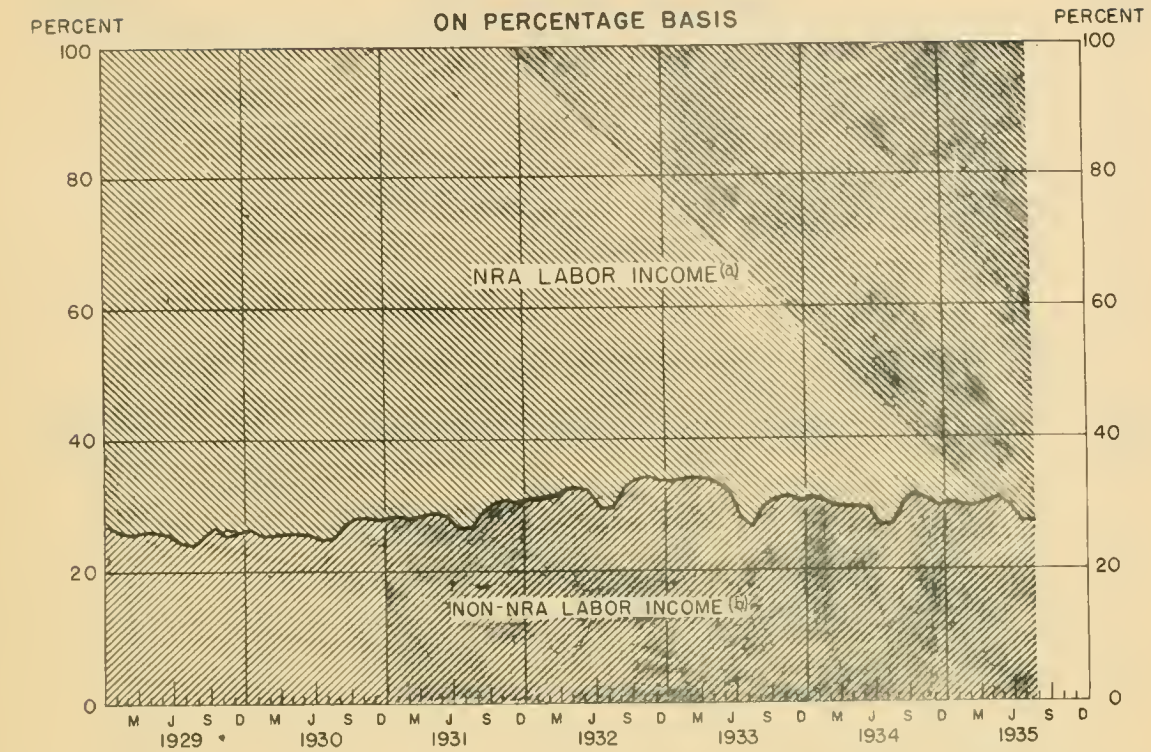
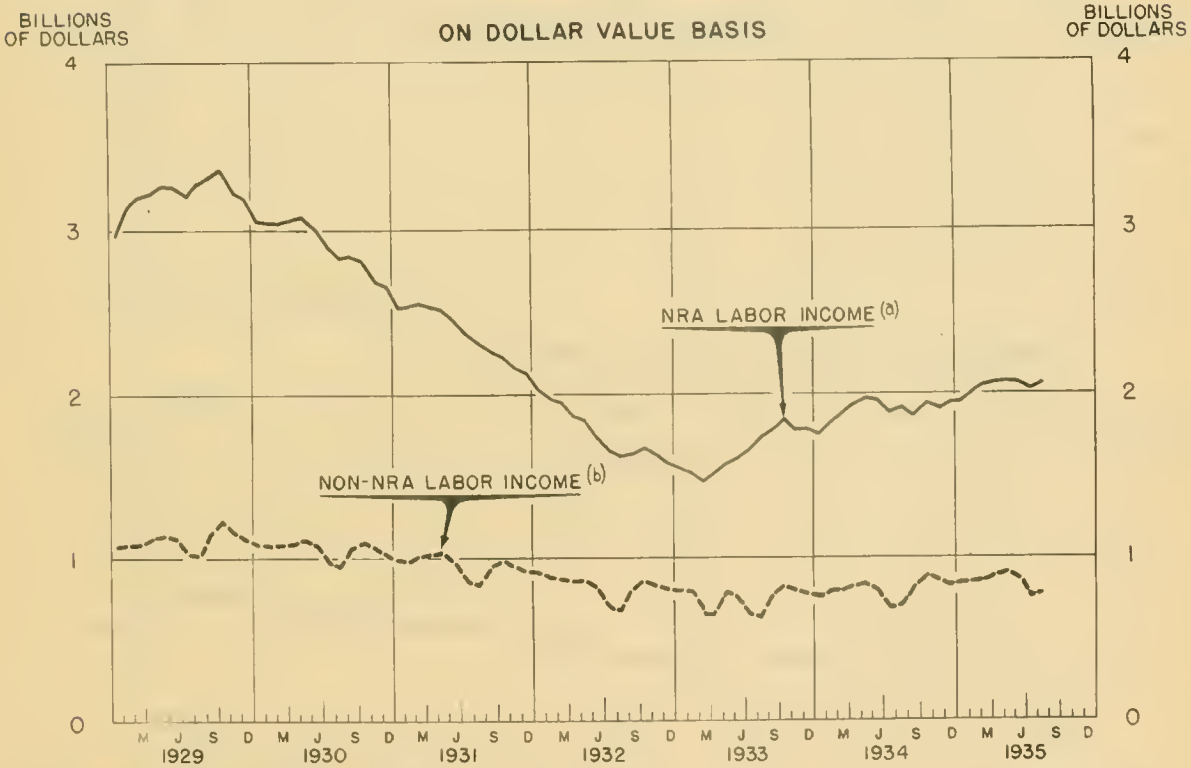
TOTAL LABOR INCOME
(NRA AND NON-NRA)

BY MONTHS, 1929-1935





(a) INCLUDES INDUSTRIES SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT OF JUNE 16, 1933, BOTH CODIFIED AND NON-CODIFIED.
(b) INCLUDES GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONAL, & DOMESTIC SERVICES, RAILROADS, & AGRICULTURE

SOURCE: COMPILED BY STATISTICS SECTION, NRA

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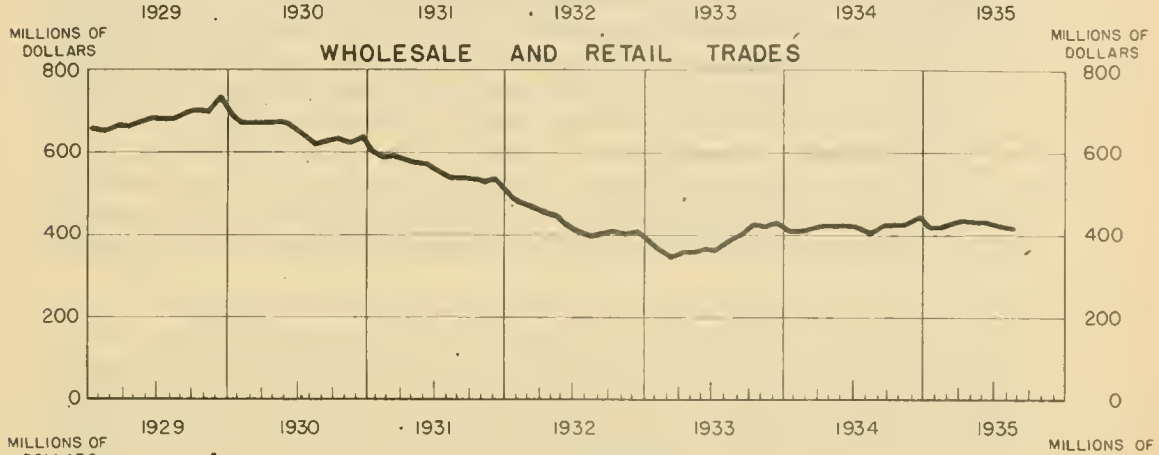
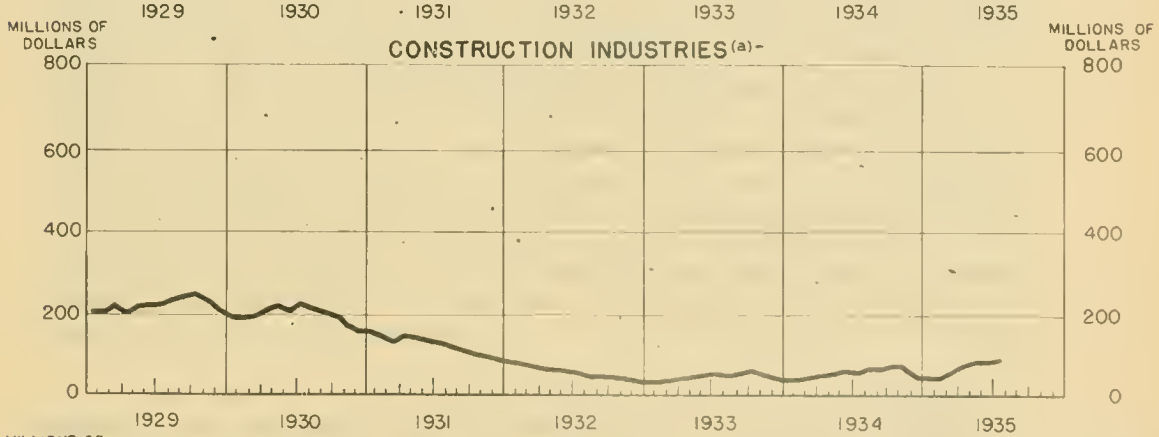
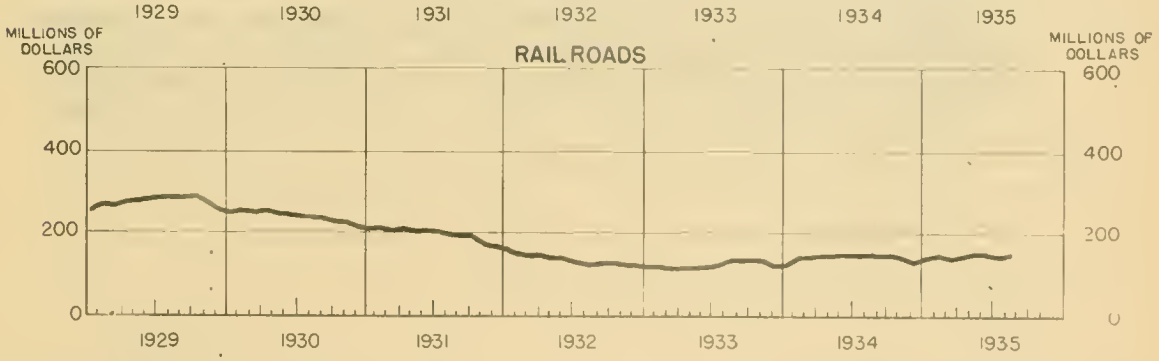
LABOR INCOME

FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND TRADES BY MONTHS, 1929-1935(b)







SOURCE: COMPILED BY STATISTICS SECTION, NRA

(a) EXCLUDES FORCE ACCOUNT CONSTRUCTION

(b) 1933 AND 1934 FIGURES ARE BASED ON PRELIMINARY ANNUAL ESTIMATES 1935 FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO REVISION WHEN DATA FOR THE COMPLETE YEAR BECOME AVAILABLE.

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SOURCES AND METHODS OF MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF LABOR INCOME, 1929 TO DATE

I. General Method

The annual estimates of labor income paid out for 1929 through 1934, made by Mr. Robert Nathan, Chief of the Income Section, Division of Economic Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been broken down into monthly figures by correlating the various items with the appropriate annual totals of certain monthly series used as bases and assuming that the correlation established for the annual totals would likewise hold true for each month. Current months have been estimated from the relationship established by this correlation, computed for the annual totals of the years 1929 through 1934.

The three following requirements determined the selection of the monthly series used as bases. First, there must be a logical relationship between the monthly base series and Nathan's annual income estimates. In the majority of cases a sample payroll series of the same industry was used; where these data were not available, either an index of business activity for that particular industry or the labor income paid out for other related industries was used as the basic series. Second, the monthly series must have a seasonal variation which would reflect as accurately as possible the seasonal variation in the annual group labor income. Third, the monthly series, having satisfied the above requirements, must show as high a coefficient of correlation as possible with Nathan's annual estimates. In some cases it was necessary to consider interacting factors rather than rely on a given series.

The monthly figures were computed from the correlation equation and the yearly sum of these computed figures compared with Nathan's estimates. Bias was apportioned over the respective months as indicated by plotting the residuals and estimating their curve.

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In most cases where there was any appreciable difference between the computed annual total and Nathan's annual estimate, the computed figure was slightly greater than Nathan's figure for 1929, 1933 and 1934, and slightly less than Nathan's for 1930, 1931 and 1932; but in a few cases where the correlation was otherwise almost perfect, the 1934 computed figure was slightly less than Nathan's figure. The bias was presumably due, in part, to the fact that the bases were chiefly samples which involved the following limitations: first, they were samples of payrolls of the more efficiently organized concerns which reacted to general business conditions more rapidly and were therefore relatively higher than the average concern in recovery years, and relatively lower in depression years; second, they were samples of payrolls of a relatively constant number of concerns without proper provision for new concerns entering the field and old ones dropping out; and, third, for recent years they were preliminary samples of payrolls and therefore subject to revision.

II. Component Parts of Labor Income

A. MANUFACTURING

The basic series were the weekly wage payroll figures, adjusted to a monthly basis, of all manufacturing industries minus railroad-repair shops, as reported in the Trend of Employment, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Railroad-repair shops were subtracted here because they are later covered in the steam-railroad group. Nathan's estimates were broken down into (a) wages and other compensation, which were correlated directly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics wage payroll figures, and, (b) salaries, which, for lack of better information, 1/ we assumed varied as wages and therefore were correlated with the Bureau of Labor Statistics wage payroll figures after applying a 12-months' trailing average. This last step was considered advisable to allow for the lag in salaries compared with wage payrolls, and also for the fact that salaries are not so subject to seasonal variation as wages.

1/ The Bureau of Labor Statistics has received information on salaries from the same concerns which report wages since July, 1934, but no tabulation of the salary data has been made, nor any decision been reached concerning the handling of these data.

B. MINING

The basic series was composed of the sum of the indexes for anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, and crude-petroleum producing, after having weighted each by its total payroll in 1929, as reported in the Census of Mines and Quarries. The indexes used were those reported in the Trend of Employment, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These series were started in 1929 and the figures for the first year are not as reliable as those covering other years when the data were more representative.

C. CONSTRUCTION

1. Contract Building Construction Valued at More Than $5,000

Labor income paid out for contract building construction valued at more than $5,000 was computed by obtaining the per cent labor cost is of total cost from the ratio of the index of estimated total cost of construction per square foot to the index of average monthly wage rates and weighting the result by the per cent labor cost was of total cost in 1929. This per cent labor cost is of total cost was applied to the total F.W. Dodge's building construction value corrected to include the eleven western states, and after an allowance was made for the duration of work. A more detailed description of this method is given below.

Index of Estimated Total Cost of Construction per Square Foot. - From the F. W. Dodge Corporation's monthly reports for contracts awarded in 37 eastern states, the total cost per square foot was computed for each month by dividing the total value by the total floor space. This procedure was followed for each of the 4 groups, (1) 1 and 2 family houses which included "Dwellings, Owners," "Dwellings, Sale or Rent," and "2 Family Dwellings"; (2) Apartment Houses which included "Apartments," "Dormitories," and "Hotels"; (3) Commercial Buildings which included "Commercial Buildings," and "Factories"; and (4) Public Buildings which included "Educational Buildings," "Hospitals and Institutions," "Public Buildings," "Religious and Memorial Buildings," and "Social and Recreational Buildings,"

The data on cost per square foot were then made into a series of index numbers, 1929 to date, by months, with the average for 1929=100.

Index of Average Monthly Wage Rates, by Months. - The weighted average wage rate for skilled and unskilled labor as reported by the Engineering News Record was made into an index, 1929 to date, by months, with the average for 1929=100. 1/

Per Cent Labor Cost is of Total Cost, by Months. - The index of estimated cost per square foot was divided by the index of average monthly wage rates in order to obtain the real changes in wage rates by eliminating the effect of the change in total construction costs since 1929. This corrected index was then weighted by the percentage which wages were of total costs as reported in 1929 by establishments doing an annual business of $25,000 or more. Total construction costs for this group were obtained by subtracting "subcontract work let" from the total value of construction business to give a net figure for the construction work done. The data on total costs and wages in 1929 were compiled from the Census report on the Construction Industry. 2/

Total Building Contract Construction Costs for Projects Valued at more than $5,000 in the United States, by Months. - Total cost each month was computed by increasing the Dodge total value to include the 11 Western States not covered by the Dodge reports, as follows: the per cent which building permits for residential and non-residential buildings in the 11 Western States were of total permits reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics publication, Building Construction, was computed and plotted on a graph for each month from 1929 to date. The general trends of the percentages were estimated by a gradation formula. 3/

1/ The Engineering News Record wage reports cover 20 cities and the skilled figure represents bricklayers, carpenters, and iron workers.

2/ The Construction Census coverage is not sufficiently adequate to use for any totals, but the ratio of costs used here appears to be satisfactory.

3/ The NRA is preparing a detailed study of the value of construction in the 11 Western States, which will probably be used when it becomes available.

Allowance for Duration of Construction Work. - The duration of construction work for 1 and 2 Family Houses, Apartments, Commercial Buildings, and Public Buildings, was computed from the frequency tables showing the "Number of Days Between Commencement of Excavations and Completion of Building," as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Monthly Labor Review of January, 1933. The time interval in which fell the median of the number of buildings, weighted by the average cost in each cost group, was selected as the duration of construction for each group of buildings. In each group the mode fell in approximately the same time interval as the median except for Public Buildings, where the large cost of a few buildings tended to exaggerate slightly the amount of buildings taking over a year to build.

Allowance for the duration of construction work was made by taking a trailing average covering the average number of months required to complete the buildings in the respective groups.

Computation of Actual Labor Cost. - The actual amount of the labor cost was computed by applying the above derived labor-cost percentage (see p. 4) each month to the total building contract construction cost for projects valued at more than $5,000, adjusted to cover the entire United States and including an allowance for the lapse of time between the awarding of the contract and the completion of the project.

2. Non-Building, Publicly Financed Construction

Beginning early in 1934, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the payrolls on construction projects financed by the P.W.A., the R.F.C., and the regular Federal appropriations. 1/

1/ Payrolls on construction projects financed from regular Federal government appropriations are incomplete because they do not include payrolls on projects awarded prior to July, 1934, when collection of this information began.

It was assumed that one-half of the non-building publicly financed construction projects were done by force work.[1] The remaining one-half of the total reported payrolls for Highways, [2] Water and Sewerage, Bridges, Railroad

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1/ A rough estimate of the amount of force work done in 1934 was made by taking the sum of the total wages on all types of construction projects for which such data were available, namely, the publicly financed construction payrolls (excluding building construction and naval vessels) reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, plus the computed contract building wages on projects over $5,000 and the computed wages on all projects under $5,000, and subtracting Nathan's estimate of wages on contract construction. The remainder should approximately represent the amount of wages paid for force work in 1934, and practically equals one-half of the total wages on publicly financed construction payrolls (excluding building construction and naval vessels) reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, plus the computed wages on all projects under $5,000.

In order to break the annual total down into monthly figures and also to project the series into 1935, one-half of the sum of the publicly financed construction payrolls (excluding building construction and naval vessels) reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, plus the computed wages on all projects under $5,000, was taken each month in order to obtain monthly estimates of payrolls on all force work -- both public and private. The estimate for force work was not included in the total labor income estimates because a large portion of this force work was included in other industries, chiefly transportation, communications, manufacturing, mining, and government.

2/ The Bureau of Public Roads reports employment beginning in 1931, but a comparison shows that payrolls do not closely follow the trend of employment.

Construction, and River, Harbor, and Flood Control 1/ was added to the total contract building wages each month of 1934 and 1935 to give the total contract construction wages.

3. Construction Volume Under $5,000

Monthly interpolations were made of the Dodge annual estimates of construction volume under $5,000 on the basis of monthly fluctuations in the Dodge "Total Building Construction over $5,000 in 37 Eastern States" and the "Total Amount of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs in 792 Cities," 2/ as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Building Construction.

Construction under $5,000 comprises for the most part small one-family houses, farm construction, and repairs and alterations, for which the per cent of labor cost to total construction cost is greater than for large buildings. This is due to the fact that more of the work has to be performed by manual labor than is the case on big jobs where machinery is more extensively used; and to the fact that the material used on small jobs is proportionately less expensive -- for example, the rare marbles and steel framework in a large office or public building are proportionately much more expensive than the paint and lumber used to remodel a rococo house or build a garage.

1/ Building construction as reported financed by P.W.A., R.F.C., and regular Government appropriations was not included due to the duplication which it would involve, because publicly financed building construction was included in the estimates based on the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports (see p. 3). Forestry, naval vessels, reclamation, and miscellaneous were also omitted because in general they were reported in manufacturing or involve more force work than contract work. The reported payrolls on publicly financed non-building construction projects contain some payrolls which were duplicated in the Government payrolls reported by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies.

2/ The total amount of additions, alterations, and repairs in April, 1935, covered 792 cities; other months were computed from the link relative.

For lack of better information, it was arbitrarily assumed that the labor cost on projects under $5,000 is 50 per cent of the total cost. This 50 per cent was arrived at by adding 10 per cent to the more or less standard 40 per cent labor cost. 1/ This per cent of labor cost was applied to the total construction cost for projects under $5,000 after an adjustment was made for the lapse of time between the starting and completion of work based on the average length of time to complete a house or store valued at less than $5,000, as indicated in the frequency tables showing "Number of Days Between Commencement of Excavations and Completion of Building," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Monthly Labor Review of January, 1933.

4. Nathan's Annual Construction Wages Broken Down by Months According to Variations in the Computed Wages for Construction

The total computed wages paid on building contract construction projects valued at more than $5,000 plus construction projects valued at less than $5,000 were used as the basic series to break down Nathan's annual wage figures after adjusting the computed wages for 1934 and 1935 to include non-building publicly financed construction projects. 2/ It should be noted that the two series are not strictly comparable because: (1) Nathan's data cover all contract construction, while that part of the computed series which related to construction valued at more than $5,000 includes only building construction for the years 1929 through 1933; and (2) Nathan's data include nothing but contract construction, while the computed series, since it covers all construction under $5,000, includes some force work. As indicated, the computed series excludes public works prior to 1934, while Nathan's includes contract public works for every year.

1/ 40 per cent labor cost is used by the Associated General Contractors of America in their construction cost index, and by Mr. von Szeliski in his income estimate for construction.

2/ The sum of the total contract building wages plus the non-building publicly financed construction wages for each month was weighted by the ratio of the total annual contract building wages to the total annual contract building wages plus one-half of the annual non-building publicly financed construction contract wages in order to maintain a correlation base similar to previous years.

5. Construction Salaries

For lack of better information, it has to be assumed that salaries tend to vary as total volume of building contracts over $5,000. However, salaries do not follow the wide seasonal variation shown in volume of business, and this situation was provided for by taking a 12-months' moving average of the Dodge figures on total awards of building contracts of more than $5,000. Current months were estimated in the moving average by computing the seasonal factor and correcting according to the proportional amount of the missing months determined by the seasonal factor. The volume of building contracts over $5,000 was chosen as the basic series because that is practically the only construction group which would be done by companies requiring any appreciable number of salaried employees.

D. TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES WITHIN NRA SCOPE

1. Water Transportation

The basic series was the sum of the water transportation traffic tonnage as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the War Department, and the New York State Superintendent of Public Works, in the Survey of Current Business. 1/ This included the traffic on the Cape Cod Canal, New York State Canal, U. S. vessels in the Panama Canal, and U. S. vessels in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. 2/ The traffic on the Suez Canal was omitted because the U. S. tonnage there has been included in the Ocean Traffic group listed below. The St. Laurence Canal traffic and the Welland Canal traffic have been omitted because of their Canadian situation and the fact that their traffic is partially included either in the Sault Ste. Marie or the New York State Canal group, and, moreover, its inclusion would give too much weight to the Great Lakes traffic. The Mississippi River government barges, the traffic on the Allegheny, Monongehela, and Ohio Rivers, and the ship clearances of U. S. vessels in Ocean traffic were also included.

1/ A weighting of the traffic tonnage figures based on the average annual labor income on the Great Lakes, inland waterways, and foreign and coastwise water transportation might have given slightly more accurate results, but the method of estimating labor income from tonnage figures is not sufficiently accurate to warrant too complicated calculations.

2/ In order to confine the data to U. S. vessels, the percentage that these are of the total in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was estimated from data in the Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1933, Waterborne Commerce of the United States, Part II, Commercial Statistics.

2. Electric Railroad and Motor Bus Transportation

The basic series was the payroll series for electric-railroad and motor bus operation and maintenance as reported in the Trend of Employment by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This series excludes motor trucking and motor buses not affiliated with street railways, which are included in Nathan's estimate for this group; also, it was started in 1929 and the figures for the first year are not as reliable as those covering other years when the data were more representative.

3. Pipeline Transportation

The basic series was the crude petroleum consumption (run to stills) as reported by the Bureau of Mines in the Survey of Current Business. 1/

4. Airplane Transportation

The basic series was the airplane travel -- i.e., the number of passenger miles flown -- as reported in the Survey of Current Business and covering the scheduled airlines operating in the United States. 1/ This series was first reported in July, 1931. Monthly figures prior to this date were estimated by extrapolation, using the monthly average of Nathan's annual figures as a guide to show the changes in trend.

The monthly labor income for water, pipeline, and air transportation, which was based on data published in the Survey of Current Business, was corrected for the varying length of the month. This correction was not necessary for Electric Railroad and Motor Bus Transportation labor income because all of the Bureau of Labor Statistics series are based on the payroll for a given week in each month, and the only adjustment necessary was a weighting for the average number of weeks in a month.

E. COMMUNICATION

The basic series was the telephone and telegraph payroll index as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Trend of Employment. This series was started in 1929 and the figures for the first year are not as reliable as those covering other years when the data were more representative.

1/ The figures for labor income paid out in Pipeline and Airplane Transportation were so small in amount that only general trends were capable of being distinguished.

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F. RETAIL TRADE

The basic series was the total retail trade payroll index as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Trend of Employment. 1/

G. WHOLESALE TRADE

The basic series was the total wholesale trade payroll index as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Trend of Employment. 1/

H. BANKING

The total salaries and wages paid semi-annually to Federal Reserve Member Bank employees, as published in the Federal Reserve Board Bulletin, was used as a sample series to break down Nathan's annual labor income.

The basic series correlated with these semi-annual figures for 1929, 1930 and 1931 2/ was a weighted average index composed of loans and investments for 101 cities, as reported in the Federal Reserve Board Bulletin, changed to an index with 1929=100, and weighted by the per cent that commercial banks are of total banks each year; and time deposits, as reported in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, changed to an index with 1929=100, and weighted by the per cent that savings banks are of total banks each year. The per cent that commercial and savings banks are of total banks was estimated from data in the Annual Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The basic series correlated with the semi-annual figures for 1932, 1933 and 1934 was the unpublished confidential bank payroll series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 3/

1/ The indexes for wholesale and retail trade were revised in the latter part of 1934 to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1933 Census averages.

2/ This basic series is the only one in the Labor Income study whose coefficient of correlation has a probability greater than .01, and the probability here is .05, indicating that there would be 5 chances in 100 of getting a correlation as good as this due to chance alone. Twenty-five series and combinations of series were tested and the series used here appeared to be the most satisfactory.

3/ This series has a rather poor coverage, but it is reported that in the near future the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will take over this series and increase its coverage immensely.

I. REAL ESTATE

The basic series were the National Industrial Conference Board's rent index and the real estate activity index published in the Real Estate Analyst. The National Industrial Conference Board's rent index covers approximately 173 cities of more than 25,000 population, widely distributed geographically. The rents are based on the following specifications, "approximate average monthly rent for a house or apartment of 4 or 5 rooms with bath, heat not furnished by landlord, such as is usually occupied by a wage earner." 1/

The real estate activity index is based on the relationship of the number of families to the voluntary sales of real estate in 24 principal cities and their suburban communities, comprising in all 175 cities of more than 5,000 population. This series, as published, is a preliminary series subject to the following objections: (1) that there are not enough Southern cities, and (2) that it is impossible in some instances to separate voluntary sales from voluntary ones, and (3) other complicating factors such as the fact that in one community cemetery lots are recorded by warranty deeds and can not be separated from ordinary real estate transactions. The real estate activity series, as reported in the Real Estate Analyst, is seasonally adjusted according to the number of voluntary transfers and the number of new deeds recorded, and the same seasonal factors were used to unadjust the series.

J. INSURANCE

The 1930 and 1931 yearly indexes were interpolated in the Bureau of Labor Statistics unpublished confidential series on insurance payrolls by correlation with Nathan's annual estimates of insurance labor income. The seasonal factor was computed from the Bureau of Labor Statistics unpublished confidential insurance monthly payroll series for 1932, 1933, 1934 and the first four months of 1935, and applied to the computed annual index for 1930 and 1931 and the base index for the year 1929. The computed series combined with the Bureau of Labor Statistics series was used as a base.

1/ National Industrial Conference Board, The Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-1930, pp. 57-59.

K. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND GAS

The basic series was the electric light and power and manufactured gas payroll index as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Trend of Employment. This series was started in 1929 and the figures for the first year are not as reliable as those covering other years when the data were more representative.

L. PERSONAL SERVICES 1/

The basic series were the Bureau of Labor Statistics payroll indexes for hotels, 2/ laundries, and dyeing and cleaning 3/ as reported in the Trend of Employment, and weighted by the payroll for hotels as reported in the Census of Hotels and the payroll for laundries and cleaning and dyeing establishments as reported in the 1929 Census of Manufactures. The 1929 and 1930 payroll series for laundries and dyeing and cleaning were estimated by determining the seasonal factor from the given years 1931-1935 and applying this factor to the base index for 1929 and to the 1930 index computed by correlation with Nathan's annual estimates of Personal Service.

M. BUSINESS SERVICE 4/

The basic series was the trade plus finance labor income as computed above.

N. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE 5/

The basic series was the trade labor income as computed above.

1/ Includes hotels, power laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, and beauty and barber shops.

2/ Basic series covers only hotels operating on a 12-month basis.

3/ Basic series excludes hand laundries and small cleaners.

4/ Includes independent private practice accounting, trade associations, and chambers of commerce.

5/ Includes photography, undertaking and cemetery operation, social service and welfare agencies, and athletic and country clubs.

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O. AMUSEMENTS [1] AND MISCELLANEOUS [2]

The basic series was composed of the sum of all the monthly labor income series computed above plus steam railway, government and agriculture labor income, and also plus agricultural entrepreneurial withdrawals. [3] The basic series used for agricultural entrepreneurial income was cash income from farm marketings, as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The monthly agriculture figures were corrected for the varying length of the months.

P. AGRICULTURE

The basic series was an index of hired farm wages computed by weighting the hired employees per crop reporting farm, adjusted to represent all farms, by the farm wage rate without board per month. All of the above mentioned data were supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total hired farm labor income was adjusted for the varying length of the months.

Q. STEAM RAILWAYS (INCLUDING PULLMAN AND EXPRESS)

The basic series for steam railways and pullman companies was the total compensation of all employees as published in Wage Statistics, Class I Steam Railways in the United States, [4] by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

1/ Includes theatres, motion picture production, radio broadcasting, bowling alleys, etc.

2/ Includes fishing and harbor craft, hand trades, water companies, other public utility and finance not listed under main groups, and "nature of business not given" industries.

3/ When total property income and entrepreneurial withdrawals have been computed, they probably should be used also in the basic series. (See foreword.)

4/ These reports include switching and terminal companies. The same number of companies are not covered each month, but the figures are comparable because the changes are due to leasings and consolidations.

The basic series for 1929 through 1933 for express companies was the compensation of professional, clerical, and general employees 1/ reported in Wage Statistics, Class I Steam Railways in the United States, published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The basic series for 1934 and 1935 were the unpublished Interstate Commerce Commission series on total compensation of Pullman and Express Company employees.

The monthly figures were corrected for the varying length of the months.

R. PROFESSIONAL AND DOMESTIC SERVICE

The basic series was composed of the sum of all the monthly labor income series computed above plus steam railway, government and agriculture labor income, and also plus agricultural entrepreneurial withdrawals. (See p. 14.)

S. FEDERAL SERVICE

1. Salaries

The monthly averages of Nathan's annual figures were graphed and monthly figures interpolated for 1929, 1930, 1931 1932 and 1933, based on a graphical analysis. For 1934 and 1935 the Bureau of Labor Statistics payroll series for the United States Government, as published in the Trend of Employment, was used, after adjusting for the slight difference between Nathan's total federal salaries and the Bureau of Labor Statistics total reported federal payroll.

2. Pensions

The monthly averages of Nathan's yearly figures were graphed and monthly figures interpolated for 1929, 1930, 1931 and the first 6 months of 1932, based on a graphical analysis. The expenses of the Veterans' Administration, 2/ as reported in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances and the Daily Treasury Statement, published by the Treasury Department, were used as the basic series for 1932, 1933 and 1934, and correlated with Nathan's Pensions.

T. STATE AND LOCAL

1. State, City, and County

The monthly averages of Nathan's annual figures for State, City, and County labor incomes were graphed and the monthly

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1/ Approximately 80 per cent of this group are clerks.

2/ The Treasury reports pensions only on a yearly basis.

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figures interpolated for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, based on the cycle trend. 1935 figures were computed by using Federal Salaries and Pensions as a base and correlating with Nathan's annual figures representing the sum of State, City and County labor income.

2. Public Education [1]

The percentage of the various size cities falling in each frequency group of the number of months over which teachers' salary payments extend, as reported by the National Education Association in their Research Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2, was weighted by the total salary payments for teachers and principals in the respective city groups, as reported in Statistics of City School Systems, published by the Interior Department. The period distribution of rural school teachers' salaries was estimated from the ratio of the average length of urban school terms to the average length of rural school terms, obtained from data in the Statistics of State School Systems, published by the Interior Department, and applied to the total annual rural school teachers' salaries as reported in the same publication. The trend towards shorter pay periods in smaller communities as reported by the National Education Association Bulletin, mentioned above, was also used in determining the estimate of the length of rural schools pay periods. The salaries of the faculty of publicly financed Colleges and Universities, as reported by the Interior Department in Statistics of Higher Education, were assumed to be equally distributed between the 10 months pay-period and the 12 months pay-period. The per cent of the total of the urban and rural school salaries and the University and College faculty salaries paid each month was computed and applied as a seasonal factor to Nathan's total public education labor income. Necessary bias adjustments were made to maintain the same salaries throughout each academic year.

The 1935 salaries were estimated from the data on the status of salary schedule operation in 203 cities, as reported in News Bulletin No. 3, issued October 15, 1935, by the National Education Association.

1/ Private education salaries are included under Professional Service.

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1/ This material will be published at an early date.

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TABLE I

Total, NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, and Per Cent NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income are of Total Labor Income, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income	NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1929 Total, Year	51,875	38,595	74.4	13,280	25.6
January	4,040	2,971	73.5	1,069	26.5
February	4,207	3,131	74.4	1,076	25.6
March	4,281	3,197	74.7	1,084	25.3
April	4,324	3,210	74.2	1,114	25.8
May	4,398	3,264	74.2	1,134	25.8
June	4,371	3,256	74.5	1,115	25.5
July	4,243	3,213	75.7	1,030	24.3
August	4,295	3,268	76.1	1,027	23.9
September	4,463	3,320	74.4	1,143	25.6
October	4,583	3,358	73.3	1,225	26.7
November	4,371	3,216	73.6	1,155	26.4
December	4,299	3,191	74.2	1,108	25.8
1930 Total, Year	47,558	34,936	73.5	12,622	26.5
January	4,123	3,040	73.7	1,083	26.3
February	4,113	3,039	73.9	1,074	26.1
March	4,117	3,038	73.8	1,079	26.2
April	4,140	3,049	73.6	1,091	26.4
May	4,172	3,066	73.5	1,106	26.5
June	4,084	3,006	73.6	1,078	26.4
July	3,854	2,898	75.2	956	24.8
August	3,758	2,826	75.2	932	24.8
September	3,881	2,827	72.8	1,054	27.2
October	3,904	2,806	71.9	1,098	28.1
November	3,742	2,689	71.9	1,053	28.1
December	3,670	2,652	72.3	1,018	27.7
1931 Total, Year	40,083	28,596	71.3	11,487	28.7
January	3,532	2,535	71.8	997	28.2
February	3,533	2,538	71.8	995	28.2
March	3,547	2,546	71.8	1,001	28.2
April	3,544	2,533	71.5	1,011	28.5
May	3,524	2,512	71.3	1,012	28.7
June	3,426	2,453	71.6	973	28.4
July	3,226	2,373	73.6	853	26.4
August	3,142	2,310	73.5	832	26.5
September	3,212	2,263	70.5	949	29.5
October	3,218	2,234	69.4	984	30.6
November	3,122	2,167	69.4	955	30.6
December	3,057	2,132	69.7	925	30.3

(Continued)

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TABLE I (Continued)

Total, NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, and Per Cent NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income are of Total Labor Income, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income	NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1932 Total, Year	31,169	21,243	68.2	9,926	31.8
January	2,919	2,018	69.1	901	30.9
February	2,867	1,982	69.1	885	30.9
March	2,829	1,946	68.8	883	31.2
April	2,758	1,876	68.0	882	32.0
May	2,717	1,839	67.7	878	32.3
June	2,574	1,747	67.9	827	32.1
July	2,361	1,661	70.4	700	29.6
August	2,312	1,628	70.4	684	29.6
September	2,449	1,645	67.2	804	32.8
October	2,530	1,679	66.4	851	33.6
November	2,456	1,629	66.3	827	33.7
December	2,397	1,593	66.5	804	33.5
1933 Total, Year a/	28,965	19,898	68.7	9,067	31.3
January	2,338	1,550	66.3	788	33.7
February	2,313	1,531	66.2	782	33.8
March	2,252	1,487	66.0	765	34.0
April	2,275	1,509	66.3	766	33.7
May	2,351	1,571	66.8	780	33.2
June	2,385	1,627	68.2	758	31.8
July	2,306	1,664	72.2	642	27.8
August	2,379	1,743	73.3	636	26.7
September	2,564	1,798	70.1	766	29.9
October	2,660	1,846	69.4	814	30.6
November	2,583	1,786	69.1	797	30.9
December	2,559	1,786	69.8	773	30.2
1934 Total, Year a/	32,319	22,791	70.5	9,528	29.5
January	2,532	1,763	69.6	769	30.4
February	2,605	1,818	69.8	787	30.2
March	2,682	1,885	70.3	797	29.7
April	2,742	1,932	70.5	810	29.5
May	2,783	1,961	70.5	822	29.5
June	2,748	1,949	70.9	799	29.1
July	2,584	1,892	73.2	692	26.8
August	2,604	1,902	73.0	702	27.0
September	2,685	1,875	69.8	810	30.2
October	2,815	1,940	68.9	875	31.1
November	2,757	1,916	69.5	841	30.5
December	2,782	1,958	70.4	824	29.6

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(Continued)

TABLE I (Concluded)

Total, NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, and Per Cent NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income are of Total Labor Income, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income	NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1935 Total, 6 mos. a/	17,324	12,168	70.2	5,156	29.8
January	2,780	1,948	70.1	832	29.9
February	2,849	2,008	70.5	841	29.5
March	2,890	2,043	70.7	847	29.3
April	2,931	2,056	70.1	875	29.9
May	2,954	2,057	69.6	897	30.4
June	2,920	2,056	70.4	864	29.6
July	2,781	2,027	72.9	754	27.1
August	2,832	2,064	72.9	768	27.1
September					
October					
November					
December					

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F.W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 1-16.

a/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE II

Actual and Real Total NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income		NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/
1929 Total, Year	51,875	51,875	38,595	38,595	13,280	13,280
January	4,040	4,048	2,971	2,977	1,069	1,071
February	4,207	4,215	3,131	3,137	1,076	1,078
March	4,281	4,324	3,197	3,229	1,084	1,095
April	4,324	4,377	3,210	3,249	1,114	1,128
May	4,398	4,451	3,264	3,304	1,134	1,147
June	4,371	4,406	3,256	3,282	1,115	1,124
July	4,243	4,235	3,213	3,207	1,030	1,028
August	4,295	4,257	3,268	3,239	1,027	1,018
September	4,463	4,419	3,320	3,287	1,143	1,132
October	4,583	4,529	3,358	3,319	1,225	1,210
November	4,371	4,328	3,216	3,184	1,155	1,144
December	4,299	4,286	3,191	3,181	1,108	1,105
1930 Total, Year	47,558	49,609	34,936	36,510	12,622	13,199
January	4,123	4,148	3,040	3,058	1,083	1,090
February	4,113	4,079	3,039	3,088	1,074	1,091
March	4,117	4,223	3,038	3,116	1,079	1,107
April	4,140	4,242	3,049	3,124	1,091	1,118
May	4,172	4,310	3,066	3,167	1,106	1,143
June	4,084	4,254	3,006	3,131	1,078	1,123
July	3,854	4,079	2,898	3,067	956	1,012
August	3,758	3,997	2,826	3,006	932	991
September	3,881	4,094	2,827	2,982	1,054	1,112
October	3,904	4,149	2,806	2,982	1,098	1,167
November	3,742	4,023	2,689	2,891	1,053	1,132
December	3,670	4,011	2,652	2,898	1,018	1,113
1931 Total, Year	40,083	47,137	28,596	33,621	11,487	13,516
January	3,532	3,933	2,535	2,823	997	1,110
February	3,533	4,015	2,538	2,884	995	1,131
March	3,547	4,054	2,546	2,910	1,001	1,144
April	3,544	4,097	2,533	2,928	1,011	1,169
May	3,524	4,141	2,512	2,952	1,012	1,189
June	3,426	4,078	2,453	2,920	973	1,158
July	3,226	3,840	2,373	2,825	853	1,015
August	3,142	3,741	2,310	2,750	832	991
September	3,212	3,825	2,263	2,694	949	1,131
October	3,218	3,831	2,234	2,660	984	1,171
November	3,122	3,807	2,167	2,643	955	1,164
December	3,057	3,775	2,132	2,632	925	1,143

(Continued)

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TABLE II (Continued)

Actual and Real Total NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out,
by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income		NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
	Actual	Real [a]	Actual	Real [a]	Actual	Real [a]
1932 Total, Year	31,169	41,569	21,243	28,324	9,926	13,245
January	2,919	3,695	2,018	2,554	901	1,141
February	2,867	3,699	1,982	2,557	885	1,142
March	2,829	3,673	1,946	2,527	883	1,146
April	2,758	3,624	1,876	2,465	882	1,159
May	2,717	3,623	1,839	2,452	878	1,171
June	2,574	3,469	1,747	2,354	827	1,115
July	2,361	3,186	1,661	2,242	700	944
August	2,312	3,128	1,628	2,203	684	925
September	2,449	3,327	1,645	2,235	804	1,092
October	2,530	3,451	1,679	2,291	851	1,160
November	2,456	3,374	1,629	2,238	827	1,136
December	2,397	3,320	1,593	2,206	804	1,114
1933 Total, Year [b]	28,965	40,149	19,898	27,552	9,067	12,597
January	2,338	3,307	1,550	2,192	788	1,115
February	2,313	3,352	1,531	2,219	782	1,133
March	2,252	3,278	1,487	2,164	765	1,114
April	2,275	3,326	1,509	2,206	766	1,120
May	2,351	3,403	1,571	2,274	780	1,129
June	2,385	3,407	1,627	2,324	758	1,083
July	2,306	3,172	1,664	2,289	642	883
August	2,379	3,194	1,743	2,340	636	854
September	2,564	3,387	1,798	2,375	766	1,012
October	2,660	3,504	1,846	2,432	814	1,072
November	2,583	3,412	1,786	2,359	797	1,053
December	2,559	3,407	1,786	2,378	773	1,029
1934 Total, Year [b]	32,319	41,801	22,791	29,477	9,528	12,324
January	2,532	3,367	1,763	2,344	769	1,023
February	2,605	3,419	1,818	2,386	787	1,033
March	2,682	3,509	1,885	2,467	797	1,042
April	2,742	3,598	1,932	2,535	810	1,063
May	2,783	3,638	1,961	2,563	822	1,075
June	2,748	3,583	1,949	2,541	799	1,042
July	2,584	3,356	1,892	2,457	692	899
August	2,604	3,356	1,902	2,451	702	905
September	2,685	3,390	1,875	2,367	810	1,023
October	2,815	3,564	1,940	2,456	875	1,108
November	2,757	3,490	1,916	2,425	841	1,065
December	2,782	3,531	1,958	2,485	824	1,046

(Continued)

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TABLE II (Concluded)

Actual and Real Total NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income		NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/
1935 Total, 6 mos. b/	17,324	21,411	12,168	15,033	5,156	6,378
January	2,780	3,479	1,948	2,438	832	1,041
February	2,849	3,526	2,008	2,485	841	1,041
March	2,890	3,577	2,043	2,528	847	1,048
April	2,931	3,588	2,056	2,517	875	1,071
May	2,954	3,625	2,057	2,524	897	1,101
June	2,920	3,600	2,056	2,535	864	1,065
July	2,781	3,438	2,027	2,506	754	932
August	2,832	3,483	2,064	2,539	768	1,889
September						
October						
November						
December						

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F. W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 1-16.

a/ Computed from the NRA cost-of-living index.

b/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE III

Index of Actual and Real Total NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935

(Yearly average 1929=100)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income		NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/
1929 Yearly Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
January	93.5	93.6	92.4	92.6	96.6	96.8
February	97.3	97.5	97.4	97.5	97.2	97.4
March	99.0	100.0	99.4	100.4	97.9	98.9
April	100.0	101.2	99.8	101.0	100.6	101.9
May	101.7	103.1	101.5	102.7	102.5	103.6
June	101.1	101.9	101.2	102.1	100.7	101.6
July	98.1	98.0	99.9	99.7	93.1	92.9
August	99.4	98.5	101.6	100.7	92.8	92.0
September	103.3	102.2	103.2	102.2	103.3	102.4
October	106.0	104.8	104.4	103.2	110.8	109.3
November	101.1	100.1	100.0	99.0	104.4	103.3
December	99.5	99.1	99.2	98.9	100.1	99.9
1930 Yearly Average	91.7	95.6	90.5	94.6	95.0	99.4
January	95.4	95.9	95.0	95.1	97.8	98.5
February	95.1	94.3	94.9	96.0	97.0	98.6
March	95.2	97.7	94.8	96.9	97.5	100.0
April	95.8	98.1	95.1	97.1	98.6	101.0
May	96.5	99.7	95.0	98.5	99.9	103.2
June	94.5	98.4	93.0	97.3	97.4	101.4
July	89.1	94.3	89.6	95.4	86.4	91.4
August	86.9	92.5	87.4	93.5	84.2	89.5
September	89.8	94.7	87.5	92.7	95.2	100.4
October	90.3	96.0	86.9	92.7	99.2	105.4
November	86.6	93.1	83.5	89.9	95.1	102.3
December	84.9	92.8	82.8	90.1	92.0	100.5
1931 Yearly Average	77.3	90.9	74.1	87.1	86.5	101.7
January	81.7	91.0	78.8	87.8	90.1	100.3
February	81.7	92.9	78.9	89.7	89.9	102.2
March	82.0	93.8	79.2	90.5	90.4	103.3
April	82.0	94.8	78.8	91.0	91.3	105.6
May	81.5	95.8	78.1	91.8	91.4	107.4
June	79.2	94.3	76.3	90.8	87.9	104.6
July	74.6	88.8	73.8	87.8	77.1	91.7
August	72.7	86.5	71.8	85.5	75.2	89.5
September	74.3	88.5	70.4	83.8	85.7	102.2
October	74.4	88.6	69.5	82.7	88.9	105.8
November	72.2	88.1	67.4	82.2	86.3	105.1
December	70.7	87.3	66.3	81.8	83.6	103.2

(Continued)

TABLE III (Continued)

Index of Actual and Real Total NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935

(Yearly average 1929-100)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income		NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
	Actual	Real [a]	Actual	Real [a]	Actual	Real [a]
1932 Yearly Average	60.1	80.1	55.0	73.4	74.7	99.7
January	67.5	85.5	62.7	79.4	81.4	103.1
February	66.3	85.6	61.6	79.5	80.0	103.2
March	65.4	85.0	60.5	78.6	79.8	103.5
April	63.8	83,8	58.3	76.6	79.7	104.7
May	62.8	83.8	57.2	76.2	79.3	105.8
June	59.5	80.2	54.3	73.2	74.7	100.7
July	54.6	73.7	51.6	69.7	63.2	85.3
August	53.5	72.4	50.6	68.5	61.8	83.6
September	56.6	77.0	51.1	69.5	72.6	98.9
October	58.5	79.8	52.2	71.2	76.9	104.8
November	56.8	78.0	50.6	69.6	74.7	102.6
December	55.4	76.8	49.5	68.6	72.6	100.6
1933 Yearly Average [b]	55.8	77.4	51.6	71.4	68.3	94.9
January	54.1	76.5	48.2	68.1	71.2	100.7
February	53.5	77.5	47.6	69.0	70.6	102.3
March	52.1	75.8	46.3	67.3	69.1	100.6
April	52.6	76.9	46.9	68.6	69.2	101.2
May	54.4	78.7	49.8	70.7	70.5	102.0
June	55.2	78.8	50.6	72.3	68.5	97.8
July	53.3	73.4	51.7	71.2	58.0	79.8
August	55.0	73.9	54.2	72.8	57.4	77.1
September	59.3	78.3	55.9	73.8	69.2	91.4
October	61.5	81.0	57.4	75.6	73.5	96.8
November	59.7	78.9	55.5	73.3	72.0	95.1
December	59.2	78.8	55.5	73.9	69.8	92.9
1934 Yearly Average [b]	62.3	80.6	59.0	76.4	71.7	92.8
January	58.6	77.9	54.8	72.9	69.5	92.4
February	60.3	79.1	56.5	74.2	71.1	93.3
March	62.0	81.2	58.6	76.7	72.0	94.1
April	63.4	83.2	60.1	78.8	73.2	96.0
May	64.4	84.1	60.7	79.7	74.3	97.1
June	63.6	82.9	60.6	79.0	72.2	94.1
July	59.8	77.6	58.8	76.4	62.5	81.2
August	60.2	77.6	59.1	76.2	63.4	81.7
September	62.1	78.4	58.3	73.6	73.2	92.4
October	65.1	82.4	60.3	76.4	79.0	100.1
November	63.8	80.7	59.6	75.4	76.0	96.2
December	64.3	81.7	60.9	77.3	74.4	94.5

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(Continued)

TABLE III (Concluded)

Index of Actual and Real Total NRA and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935

(Yearly average 1929=100)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income		NRA Labor Income		Non-NRA Labor Income	
	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/	Actual	Real a/
1935 Average, 6 mos. b/	66.8	82.5	63.0	77.9	77.7	96.1
January	64.3	80.5	60.6	75.8	75.2	94.2
February	65.9	81.8	62.4	77.3	76.0	94.0
March	66.9	82.8	63.5	75.5	76.6	94.8
April	67.8	83.0	63.9	78.3	79.1	96.8
May	68.3	83.9	64.0	78.5	81.1	99.5
June	67.6	83.4	63.9	78.8	78.1	96.3
July	64.3	79.4	63.0	77.9	68.1	84.2
August	65.5	80.6	64.2	79.0	69.4	85.4
September						
October						
November						
December						

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F. W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 1-16.

a/ Computed from the NRA cost-of-living index.

b/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

TABLE IV

NRA Labor Income Paid Out, for Chief Industrial Divisions, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Division							
		Manufacturing	Trade	NRA Service	Finance	Public Utilities[a]	Construction[b]	Mining	Miscellaneous[c]
1929 Total, Year	38,595	14,850	8,210	2,832	2,628	2,400	2,737	1,636	5,302
January	2,971	1,081	659	228	222	192	212	134	245
February	3,131	1,240	654	230	213	190	207	147	250
March	3,197	1,260	669	233	232	196	217	137	253
April	3,210	1,271	667	237	237	197	210	127	264
May	3,264	1,276	674	237	229	199	230	131	288
June	3,256	1,264	680	237	227	201	230	128	289
July	3,213	1,233	680	235	224	206	231	120	285
August	3,268	1,274	681	234	209	205	244	131	290
September	3,320	1,285	699	243	205	204	248	141	295
October	3,358	1,279	705	245	214	206	254	150	305
November	3,216	1,209	703	238	207	201	237	141	280
December	3,191	1,178	739	235	209	204	217	149	260
1930 Total, Year	34,936	12,761	7,830	2,679	2,438	2,348	2,403	1,408	3,069
January	3,040	1,141	685	229	207	199	196	134	251
February	3,059	1,163	670	229	198	195	195	157	252
March	3,058	1,161	670	229	215	198	197	119	249
April	3,049	1,148	670	230	219	197	215	116	254
May	3,066	1,127	675	229	218	198	224	119	276
June	3,006	1,097	671	229	211	200	207	117	274
July	2,898	1,028	641	222	206	201	229	108	263
August	2,826	1,014	621	219	194	195	216	108	259
September	2,827	1,017	629	219	192	194	205	112	261
October	2,806	998	633	221	194	191	191	119	261
November	2,689	944	627	214	192	188	170	111	243
December	2,652	925	640	209	192	192	160	108	226
1931 Total, Year	28,596	9,971	6,806	2,313	2,157	2,125	1,610	997	2,617
January	2,535	879	600	204	192	182	161	99	218
February	2,538	908	594	203	184	183	150	99	217
March	2,546	913	597	202	197	185	142	92	218
April	2,533	898	590	202	199	181	154	87	222
May	2,512	886	586	201	193	179	152	84	231
June	2,453	850	584	198	188	180	145	79	231
July	2,373	818	559	194	182	177	145	73	225
August	2,310	812	540	188	170	175	133	73	219
September	2,263	788	540	186	166	172	118	76	217
October	2,254	764	540	183	164	170	112	82	219
November	2,167	731	536	179	162	171	105	77	206
December	2,152	724	540	173	162	170	93	76	194

(Continued)

TABLE IV (Continued)

NRA Labor Income Paid Out, for Chief Industrial Divisions, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Division							
		Manufacturing	Trade	NRA Service	Finance	Public Utilities[a]	Construction[b]	Mining	Miscellaneous[c]
1932 Total, Year	21,243	7,076	5,258	1,783	1,856	1,791	751	674	2,054
January	2,018	681	495	170	173	165	84	66	184
February	1,982	685	479	164	167	163	77	65	182
March	1,946	666	474	160	170	161	71	64	180
April	1,876	630	462	158	170	153	65	60	178
May	1,839	600	455	157	173	155	66	56	177
June	1,747	568	434	150	161	152	63	48	171
July	1,661	534	415	142	156	147	62	44	161
August	1,628	536	400	136	146	143	57	47	163
September	1,645	551	407	137	138	139	57	51	165
October	1,679	561	415	140	137	139	55	60	172
November	1,629	540	408	135	134	137	52	56	167
December	1,593	524	414	134	131	137	42	57	154
1933 Total, Year	19,898	7,115	4,635	1,593	1,681	1,625	623	675	1,955
January	1,550	512	387	130	138	137	42	52	152
February	1,531	518	366	128	136	137	41	56	149
March	1,487	492	350	125	142	137	45	51	145
April	1,509	508	361	127	139	134	49	45	146
May	1,571	541	362	129	143	135	54	45	162
June	1,627	582	366	132	145	133	55	48	166
July	1,664	614	365	130	145	133	57	52	168
August	1,745	664	387	133	137	134	55	60	173
September	1,798	686	406	139	133	132	58	65	179
October	1,846	688	428	142	135	138	67	67	181
November	1,786	657	422	138	140	136	55	67	171
December	1,786	651	435	140	148	137	45	67	163
1934 Total, Year	22,791	8,620	5,104	1,867	1,767	1,737	709	869	2,118
January	1,763	646	411	142	148	139	45	73	159
February	1,818	701	412	147	141	139	46	73	159
March	1,885	734	419	151	142	143	48	80	168
April	1,932	755	428	158	152	143	55	70	171
May	1,961	756	428	161	154	145	58	74	185
June	1,949	739	427	161	149	145	65	73	190
July	1,892	703	423	159	150	147	62	68	180
August	1,902	725	413	156	145	149	66	68	182
September	1,875	689	425	158	140	148	66	69	182
October	1,940	717	433	160	148	149	70	74	189
November	1,916	710	432	157	147	146	70	74	180
December	1,958	747	453	157	151	146	58	73	173

(Continued)

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TABLE IV (Concluded)

NRA Labor Income Paid Out, for Chief Industrial Divisions, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Division							
		Manufacturing	Trade	NRA Service	Finance	Public Utilities a/	Construction b/	Mining	Miscellaneous c/
1935 Total, 6 mos. d/	12,168	4,782	2,578	947	988	891	415	442	1,125
January	1,948	760	422	155	156	148	58	74	175
February	2,008	803	422	155	163	148	58	79	180
March	2,043	818	428	156	170	149	64	75	183
April	2,056	819	437	160	166	148	74	65	187
May	2,058	800	434	160	166	149	81	68	200
June	2,057	782	435	161	167	149	82	81	200
July	2,027	777	426	161	177	150	84	58	194
August	2,064	816	423	157	162	150	93	63	200
September		897	442		166	150	92	74	
October		867	445			151	94	83	
November		864	446			149	89	74	
December									

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F. W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 1-14.

a/ Includes sight-seeing busses, common-carrier busses, and motor trucks.

b/ Excludes Force Construction.

c/ Includes fishing, harbor craft, hand trades, water companies, other public utility and finance not listed under main groups, and "nature of business not given" industries.

d/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE V

Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, for Chief Industrial Divisions, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Division			
		Government [a]	Professional and Domestic Service	Railroads [b]	Agriculture [c]
1929 Total, Year	13,280	5,385	3,294	3,286	1,315
January	1,069	471	260	259	79
February	1,076	471	268	270	67
March	1,084	472	269	263	80
April	1,114	472	271	272	99
May	1,134	473	274	274	113
June	1,115	439	274	279	123
July	1,030	340	267	279	144
August	1,027	340	275	285	127
September	1,143	452	284	282	125
October	1,225	483	298	290	154
November	1,155	486	279	274	116
December	1,108	486	275	259	88
1930 Total, Year	12,622	5,593	3,006	2,909	1,114
January	1,083	488	263	255	77
February	1,074	488	263	259	64
March	1,079	491	258	250	80
April	1,091	491	261	257	82
May	1,106	491	262	252	101
June	1,078	457	257	248	116
July	956	350	241	240	125
August	932	350	237	239	106
September	1,054	469	245	238	102
October	1,098	506	249	236	107
November	1,053	506	238	222	87
December	1,018	506	232	213	67
1931 Total, Year	11,487	5,748	2,539	2,390	810
January	997	507	224	210	56
February	995	507	224	214	50
March	1,001	508	223	208	62
April	1,011	509	224	213	65
May	1,012	512	222	206	72
June	973	471	217	208	77
July	853	359	205	203	86
August	832	359	198	196	79
September	949	480	200	194	75
October	984	511	205	190	78
November	955	513	201	177	64
December	925	512	196	171	46

(Continued)

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TABLE V (Continued)

Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, for Chief Industrial Divisions, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Division			
		Government[a]	Professional and Domestic Service	Railroads[b]	Agriculture[c]
1932 Total, Year	9,926	5,636	2,027	1,738	525
January	901	510	189	165	37
February	885	509	186	156	34
March	883	508	183	155	37
April	882	508	179	153	42
May	878	507	177	146	48
June	827	464	170	145	48
July	700	353	156	136	55
August	684	351	152	134	47
September	804	463	156	137	48
October	851	493	165	139	54
November	827	487	160	138	42
December	804	483	154	134	33
1933 Total, Year [d]	9,067	5,131	1,840	1,610	486
January	788	477	160	130	31
February	782	471	147	132	32
March	765	469	142	124	30
April	766	463	144	124	35
May	780	461	150	128	41
June	758	423	155	134	46
July	642	309	149	135	49
August	636	300	151	142	43
September	766	415	160	144	47
October	814	447	169	142	56
November	797	448	164	141	44
December	773	448	159	134	32
1934 Total, Year [d]	9,528	5,261	2,003	1,744	520
January	769	446	157	137	29
February	787	450	161	145	31
March	797	455	165	145	32
April	810	456	168	145	41
May	822	463	170	146	43
June	799	429	170	150	50
July	692	327	160	147	58
August	702	334	163	150	55
September	810	446	167	148	49
October	875	493	178	149	55
November	841	482	172	144	43
December	824	480	172	138	34

(Continued)

TABLE V (Concluded)

Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, for Chief Industrial Divisions, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Division			
		Government[a]	Professional and Domestic Service	Railroads[b]	Agriculture[c]
1935 Total, 6 mos.[d]	5,156	2,926	1,077	912	241
January	832	481	173	146	32
February	841	480	177	152	32
March	848	486	179	147	36
April	876	501	183	152	40
May	897	507	184	159	47
June	865	471	181	159	54
July	755	367	172	157	59
August	769	376	178	158	57
September		497		158	57
October		543			59
November		537			
December					

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F. W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 14-16.

a/ Includes Public Education labor income, and excludes work relief payrolls.

b/ Includes Pullman and Express labor income.

c/ Hired farm labor income only. Includes cash income plus allowance for board.

d/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE VI

Total Labor Income Paid Out and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, Including and Excluding Work Relief Payments, and Work Relief Payments, a/ by Months, 1933-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income (Including Work Relief)	Total Labor Income (Excluding Work Relief)	Non-NRA Labor Income (Including Work Relief)	Non-NRA Labor Income (Excluding Work Relief)	Work Relief a/
1933 Total, Year b/	29,602	28,965	9,704	9,067	637
January	2,347	2,339	796	788	8
February	2,322	2,314	790	782	8
March	2,261	2,253	773	765	8
April	2,275	2,266	775	766	9
May	2,404	2,352	832	780	52
June	2,454	2,386	826	758	68
July	2,379	2,307	714	642	72
August	2,456	2,380	712	636	76
September	2,637	2,565	838	766	72
October	2,740	2,660	894	814	80
November	2,680	2,584	893	797	96
December	2,647	2,559	861	773	88
1934 Total, Year b/	33,713	32,319	10,922	9,528	1,394
January	2,822	2,532	1,059	769	290
February	2,796	2,605	978	787	191
March	2,837	2,682	952	797	155
April	2,867	2,742	935	810	125
May	2,855	2,783	894	822	72
June	2,815	2,748	866	799	67
July	2,659	2,584	767	692	75
August	2,688	2,604	786	702	84
September	2,763	2,685	888	810	78
October	2,895	2,815	955	875	80
November	2,847	2,757	931	841	90
December	2,869	2,782	911	824	87

(Continued)

TABLE VI (Concluded)

Total Labor Income Paid Out and Non-NRA Labor Income Paid Out, Including and Excluding Work Relief Payments, and Work Relief Payments, a/ by Months, 1933-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total Labor Income (Including Work Relief)	Total Labor Income (Excluding Work Relief)	Non-NRA Labor Income (Including Work Relief)	Non-NRA Labor Income (Excluding Work Relief)	Work Relief a/
1935 Total, 6 mos. b/	17,873	17,324	5,705	5,156	549
January	2,880	2,780	932	832	100
February	2,939	2,849	931	841	90
March	2,978	2,890	935	847	88
April	3,021	2,931	965	875	90
May	3,050	2,954	993	897	96
June	3,005	2,920	949	864	85
July	2,867	2,781	840	754	86
August	2,904	2,832	840	768	72
September					
October					
November					
December					

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F. W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 1-16.

a/ Estimated from the Bureau of Labor Statistics data on C.W.A., C.C.C., and F.E.R.A. Emergency-Work payrolls plus F.E.R.A. data on administrative payrolls of state, county, and other local public relief administrative agencies. Duplications of these payrolls with those reported under government were eliminated.

b/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

Wages and Salaries in all Manufacturing Industries a/ and Per Cent Wages and Salaries are of Total Manufacturing Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1936
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Wages b/		Salaries	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1929 Total, Year	14,850	10,870	73.2	3,980	26.8
January	1,081	852	78.8	229	21.2
February	1,240	909	73.3	331	26.7
March	1,260	927	73.6	333	26.4
April	1,271	935	73.6	336	26.4
May	1,276	938	73.5	338	26.5
June	1,264	924	73.1	340	26.9
July	1,235	891	72.3	342	27.7
August	1,274	930	73.0	344	27.0
September	1,285	939	73.1	346	26.9
October	1,279	932	72.9	347	27.1
November	1,209	861	71.2	348	28.8
December	1,178	832	70.6	346	29.4
1930 Total, Year	12,761	8,837	69.3	3,924	30.7
January	1,141	795	69.7	346	30.3
February	1,163	819	70.4	344	29.6
March	1,161	820	70.6	341	29.4
April	1,148	810	70.6	338	29.4
May	1,127	791	70.2	336	29.8
June	1,097	766	69.8	331	30.2
July	1,028	701	68.2	327	31.8
August	1,014	692	68.2	322	31.8
September	1,017	700	68.8	317	31.2
October	996	684	68.7	312	31.3
November	944	637	67.5	307	32.5
December	925	622	67.2	303	32.8
1931 Total, Year	9,971	6,699	67.2	3,272	32.8
January	879	579	65.9	300	34.1
February	908	613	67.5	295	32.5
March	913	624	68.3	289	31.7
April	898	614	68.4	284	31.6
May	886	607	68.5	279	31.5
June	850	576	67.8	274	32.2
July	818	548	67.0	270	33.0
August	812	546	67.2	266	32.8
September	788	526	66.8	262	33.2
October	764	508	66.5	256	33.5
November	731	480	65.7	251	34.3
December	724	478	66.0	246	34.0

(Continued)

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TABLE VII (Continued)

Wages and Salaries in all Manufacturing Industries [a]
and Per Cent Wages and Salaries are of Total Manufacturing
Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Wages [b]		Salaries	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1932 Total, Year	7,076	4,639	65.6	2,437	34.4
January	681	446	65.5	235	34.5
February	685	457	66.7	228	33.3
March	666	444	66.7	222	33.3
April	630	413	65.6	217	34.4
May	600	390	65.0	210	35.0
June	568	364	64.1	204	35.9
July	534	336	62.9	198	37.1
August	536	343	64.0	193	36.0
September	551	363	65.9	188	34.1
October	561	377	67.2	184	32.8
November	540	359	66.5	181	33.5
December	524	347	66.2	177	33.8
1933 Total, Year [c]	7,113	4,972	69.9	2,141	30.1
January	512	336	65.6	176	34.4
February	518	342	66.0	176	34.0
March	492	317	64.4	175	35.6
April	508	333	65.6	175	34.4
May	541	366	67.7	175	32.3
June	582	405	69.6	177	30.4
July	614	436	71.0	178	29.0
August	664	485	73.0	179	27.0
September	686	505	73.6	181	26.4
October	688	506	73.5	182	26.5
November	657	474	72.1	183	27.9
December	651	467	71.7	184	28.3
1934 Total, Year [c]	8,620	6,333	73.5	2,287	26.5
January	646	463	71.7	183	28.3
February	701	519	74.0	182	26.0
March	734	552	75.2	182	24.8
April	755	571	75.6	184	24.4
May	756	570	75.4	186	24.6
June	739	550	74.4	189	25.6
July	703	513	73.0	190	27.0
August	723	530	73.3	193	26.7
September	689	495	71.8	194	28.2
October	717	520	72.5	197	27.5
November	710	509	71.7	201	28.3
December	747	541	72.4	206	27.6

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(Continued)

TABLE VII (Concluded)

Wages and Salaries in all Manufacturing Industries a/ and Per Cent Wages and Salaries are of Total Manufacturing Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Wages b/		Salaries	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1935 Total, 6 mos. c/	4,782	3,482	72.8	1,300	27.2
January	760	549	72.2	211	27.8
February	803	589	73.3	214	26.7
March	818	602	73.6	216	26.4
April	819	601	73.4	218	26.6
May	800	580	72.5	220	27.5
June	782	561	71.7	221	28.3
July	777	554	71.3	223	28.7
August	816	590	72.3	226	27.7
September	897	666	74.2	231	25.8
October	867	633	73.0	234	27.0
November	864	627	72.6	237	27.4
Dedember					

Sources: Annual figures supplied by the Division of Economic Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly figures computed from total manufacturing payrolls reported in the Trend of Employment by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p. 2.

a/ Excludes railroad repair shops.

b/ Includes pensions and compensation for injuries.

c/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE VIII

Wholesale and Retail Trade Labor Income
Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade
1929 Total, Year	8,210	5,199	3,011
January	659	416	243
February	654	412	242
March	669	422	247
April	667	422	245
May	674	426	248
June	680	433	247
July	680	428	252
August	681	430	251
September	699	440	259
October	705	447	258
November	703	447	256
December	739	476	263
1930 Total, Year	7,830	4,962	2,868
January	683	432	251
February	670	424	246
March	670	421	249
April	670	425	245
May	675	432	243
June	671	425	246
July	641	402	239
August	621	388	233
September	629	396	233
October	633	402	231
November	627	401	226
December	640	414	226
1931 Total, Year	6,806	4,336	2,470
January	600	383	217
February	594	375	219
March	597	377	220
April	590	380	210
May	586	377	209
June	584	377	207
July	559	354	205
August	540	338	202
September	540	340	200
October	540	344	196
November	536	341	195
December	540	350	190

(Continued)

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TABLE VIII (Continued)

Wholesale and Retail Trade Labor Income
Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade
1932 Total, Year	5,258	3,326	1,932
January	495	315	180
February	479	303	176
March	474	301	173
April	462	296	166
May	455	287	168
June	434	275	159
July	415	260	155
August	400	249	151
September	407	256	151
October	415	262	153
November	408	257	151
December	414	265	149
1933 Total, Year a/	4,635	2,923	1,712
January	387	241	146
February	366	228	138
March	350	216	134
April	361	229	132
May	362	227	135
June	366	231	135
July	365	226	139
August	387	243	144
September	406	259	147
October	428	271	157
November	422	270	152
December	435	282	153
1934 Total, Year a/	5,104	3,208	1,896
January	411	260	151
February	412	259	153
March	419	263	156
April	426	270	158
May	428	271	157
June	427	269	158
July	423	263	160
August	413	256	157
September	425	265	160
October	433	271	162
November	432	271	161
December	453	290	163

(Continued)

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TABLE VIII (Concluded)

Wholesale and Retail Trade Labor Income
Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Retail Trade	Wholesale Trade
1935 Total, 6 mos. a/	2,578	1,605	973
January	422	262	160
February	422	260	162
March	428	264	164
April	437	274	163
May	434	272	162
June	436	273	162
July	426	264	162
August	423	260	163
September	442	273	169
October	445	278	167
November	446	278	168
December			

Sources: Annual figures supplied by the Division of Economic Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly figures computed from data in the Trend of Employment, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p.11.

a/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

TABLE IX

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of Finance, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch		
		Insurance	Banking	Real Estate
1929 Total, Year	2,628	1,422	662	544
January	222	123	53	46
February	213	119	54	40
March	232	126	55	51
April	237	129	54	54
May	229	125	52	52
June	227	122	54	51
July	224	122	55	47
August	209	111	54	44
September	205	108	56	41
October	214	108	62	44
November	207	111	57	39
December	209	118	56	35
1930 Total, Year	2,438	1,370	646	422
January	207	121	51	35
February	198	117	50	31
March	215	124	53	38
April	219	124	54	41
May	218	124	54	40
June	211	117	54	40
July	206	116	55	35
August	194	106	55	33
September	192	103	56	33
October	194	103	56	35
November	192	106	55	31
December	192	109	53	30
1931 Total, Year	2,157	1,236	592	329
January	192	111	52	29
February	184	107	52	25
March	197	113	53	31
April	199	113	53	33
May	193	112	51	30
June	186	105	51	30
July	182	105	50	27
August	170	95	49	26
September	166	92	49	25
October	164	91	46	27
November	162	94	44	24
December	162	98	42	22

(Continued)

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TABLE IX (Continued)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of Finance, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch		
		Insurance	Banking	Real Estate
1932 Total, Year	1,856	1,086	516	254
January	173	105	45	23
February	167	103	45	19
March	170	101	44	25
April	170	103	43	24
May	173	104	45	24
June	161	95	43	23
July	156	93	43	20
August	146	84	43	19
September	138	78	41	19
October	137	73	42	22
November	134	74	41	19
December	131	73	41	17
1933 Total, Year a/	1,681	994	462	225
January	138	80	40	18
February	136	81	40	15
March	142	84	39	19
April	139	81	38	20
May	143	84	38	21
June	145	86	38	21
July	145	87	38	20
August	137	81	38	18
September	133	77	38	18
October	135	77	38	20
November	140	84	38	18
December	148	92	39	17
1934 Total, Year a/	1,767	1,041	472	254
January	148	93	39	16
February	141	86	39	16
March	142	82	39	21
April	152	90	39	23
May	154	93	39	22
June	149	88	39	22
July	150	90	39	21
August	145	85	39	21
September	140	80	40	20
October	148	82	40	26
November	147	83	40	24
December	151	89	40	22

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(Continued)

TABLE IX (Concluded)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of Finance, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch		
		Insurance	Banking	Real Estate
1935 Total, 6 mos. a/	988	594	240	154
January	156	91	40	25
February	163	101	40	22
March	170	103	40	27
April	166	99	40	27
May	166	99	40	27
June	167	101	40	26
July	177	111	41	25
August	162	96	41	25
September	166	99	41	26
October		96	40	
November				
December				

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; National Industrial Conference Board; and the Real Estate Analyst Co. A few of the base series are confidential payroll figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p. 11-12.

a/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

TABLE X

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of the Utility Industries, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch		
		Motor [a] and Street Railway [b]	Communication [c]	Electric Light and Power [d]
1929 Total, Year	2,400	1,151	716	533
January	192	95	56	41
February	190	94	55	41
March	196	95	59	42
April	197	95	59	43
May	199	96	59	44
June	201	97	60	44
July	205	98	62	45
August	205	98	61	46
September	204	97	60	47
October	206	96	63	47
November	201	95	60	46
December	204	95	62	47
1930 Total, Year	2,348	1,091	726	531
January	199	94	62	43
February	195	93	60	42
March	198	93	62	43
April	197	93	61	43
May	198	93	61	44
June	200	93	61	46
July	201	92	63	46
August	195	90	60	45
September	194	89	60	45
October	191	87	59	45
November	188	87	57	44
December	192	87	60	45
1931 Total, Year	2,125	996	652	477
January	182	85	56	41
February	183	86	55	42
March	185	86	57	42
April	181	85	56	40
May	179	84	55	40
June	180	84	56	40
July	177	83	54	40
August	175	82	54	39
September	172	81	53	38
October	170	80	52	38
November	171	81	51	39
December	170	79	53	38

(Continued)

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Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of the Utility Industries, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch		
		Motor [a] and Street Railway [b]	Communication [c]	Electric Light and Power [d]
1932 Total, Year	1,791	866	545	380
January	165	78	51	36
February	163	77	51	35
March	161	76	50	35
April	153	74	46	33
May	155	75	46	34
June	152	74	46	32
July	147	71	45	31
August	143	69	44	30
September	139	68	42	29
October	139	68	42	29
November	137	68	41	28
December	137	68	41	28
1933 Total, Year [e]	1,623	812	471	340
January	137	68	41	28
February	137	68	41	28
March	137	67	42	28
April	134	67	39	28
May	135	67	40	28
June	133	67	38	28
July	133	67	38	28
August	134	68	38	28
September	132	67	37	28
October	138	69	39	30
November	136	68	39	29
December	137	69	39	29
1934 Total, Year [e]	1,737	872	495	370
January	139	70	40	29
February	139	71	39	29
March	143	72	41	30
April	143	73	40	30
May	145	73	41	31
June	145	73	41	31
July	147	73	42	32
August	149	74	43	32
September	146	73	42	31
October	149	74	43	32
November	146	73	41	32
December	146	73	42	31

(Continued)

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TABLE X (Concluded)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of the Utility Industries, by Months, 1929-1935
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch		
		Motor a/ and Street Railway b/	Communication c/	Electric Light and Power d/
1935 Total, 6 mos. e/	891	444	253	194
January	148	74	42	32
February	148	74	42	32
March	149	74	43	32
April	148	74	42	32
May	149	74	42	33
June	149	74	42	33
July	150	73	43	34
August	150	73	43	34
September	150	73	42	35
October	151	73	43	35
November	149	72	43	34
December				

Sources: Annual figures supplied by the Division of Economic Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly figures computed from data in the Trend of Employment, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p. 10 and 13.

a/ Includes sight seeing buses, common carrier buses, and motor trucks.

b/ Includes maintenance as well as operation.

c/ Includes telephone and telegraph.

d/ Includes manufactured gas.

e/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE XI

Wages and Salaries in the Contract Construction Industry, and Per Cent Wages and Salaries are of Total Construction Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Month and Year	Total	Wages [a]		Salaries	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1929 Total, Year [b]	2,737	2,265	82.8	472	17.2
January	212	175	82.5	37	17.5
February	207	169	81.6	38	18.4
March	217	179	82.5	38	17.5
April	210	172	81.9	38	18.1
May	230	192	83.5	38	16.5
June	230	191	83.0	39	17.0
July	231	192	83.1	39	16.9
August	244	205	84.0	39	16.0
September	248	208	83.9	40	16.1
October	254	212	83.5	42	16.5
November	237	195	82.3	42	17.7
December	217	175	80.6	42	19.4
1930 Total, Year [b]	2,403	1,941	80.8	462	19.2
January	196	154	78.6	42	21.4
February	195	154	79.0	41	21.0
March	197	156	79.2	41	20.8
April	215	174	80.9	41	19.1
May	224	185	82.6	39	17.4
June	207	168	81.2	39	18.8
July	229	190	83.0	39	17.0
August	216	178	82.4	38	17.6
September	203	166	81.8	37	18.2
October	191	155	81.2	36	18.8
November	170	135	79.4	35	20.6
December	160	126	78.8	34	21.2
1931 Total, Year [b]	1,610	1,281	79.6	329	20.4
January	161	128	79.5	33	20.5
February	150	118	78.7	32	21.3
March	142	111	78.2	31	21.8
April	154	124	80.5	30	19.5
May	152	123	80.9	29	19.1
June	145	117	80.7	28	19.3
July	145	117	80.7	28	19.3
August	133	106	79.7	27	20.3
September	118	92	78.0	26	22.0
October	112	88	78.6	24	21.4
November	105	83	79.0	22	21.0
December	93	74	79.6	19	20.4

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(Continued)

TABLE XI (Continued)

Wages and Salaries in the Contract Construction Industry, and Per Cent Wages and Salaries are of Total Construction Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1936
(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Wages [a]		Salaries	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1932 Total, Year [b]	751	575	76.6	176	23.4
January	84	66	78.6	18	21.4
February	77	60	77.9	17	22.1
March	71	55	77.5	16	22.5
April	65	49	75.4	16	24.6
May	66	51	77.3	15	22.7
June	63	49	77.8	14	22.2
July	62	48	77.4	14	22.6
August	57	43	75.4	14	24.6
September	57	44	77.2	13	22.8
October	56	42	76.4	13	23.6
November	52	39	75.0	13	25.0
December	42	29	69.0	13	31.0
1933 Total, Year [b/c]	623	483	77.5	140	22.5
January	43	31	72.1	12	27.9
February	42	30	71.4	12	28.6
March	46	34	73.9	12	26.1
April	40	28	70.0	12	30.0
May	55	44	80.0	11	20.0
June	56	45	80.4	11	19.6
July	58	47	81.0	11	19.0
August	56	45	80.4	11	19.6
September	59	47	79.7	12	20.3
October	67	55	82.1	12	17.9
November	56	44	78.6	12	21.4
December	45	33	73.3	12	26.7
1934 Total, Year [c]	709	561	79.1	148	20.9
January	45	33	73.3	12	26.7
February	46	34	73.9	12	26.1
March	48	36	75.0	12	25.0
April	55	43	78.2	12	21.8
May	58	46	79.3	12	20.7
June	65	53	81.5	12	18.5
July	62	50	80.6	12	19.4
August	66	54	81.8	12	18.2
September	66	54	81.8	12	18.2
October	70	57	81.4	13	18.6
November	70	57	81.4	13	18.6
December	58	44	75.9	14	24.1

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(Continued)

TABLE XI (Concluded)

Wages and Salaries in the Contract Construction Industry, and Per Cent Wages and Salaries are of Total Construction Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Wages a/		Salaries	
		Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
1935 Total, 6 mos. c/	415	331	79.8	84	20.2
January	58	44	75.9	14	24.1
February	58	44	75.9	14	24.1
March	64	50	78.1	14	21.9
April	74	60	81.1	14	18.9
May	80	66	82.5	14	17.5
June	81	67	82.7	14	17.3
July	84	69	82.1	15	17.9
August	93	78	83.9	15	16.1
September	92	77	83.7	15	16.3
October	94	78	83.0	16	17.0
November	89	73	82.0	16	18.0
December					

Sources: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, estimates of annual labor income; the Census report on the Construction Industry; The F. W. Dodge Corporation Reports; the Engineering News Record; and the following publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics: Building Construction, Trend of Employment, and Monthly Labor Review. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p. 3-9.

a/ Includes compensation for injuries.

b/ The seasonal variation for non-building publicly financed contract construction is assumed to be the same as for other types of contract construction.

c/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE XII

Total Wages Paid on Residential and Non-Residential Building Contract Construction Projects over $5,000, and All Construction Projects under $5,000, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Building Contract Projects over $5,000			All Projects under $5,000 a/
		Total	Residential	Non-Residential	
1929 Total, Year	2,266	1,564	655	909	702
January	178	131	64	67	47
February	175	125	56	69	50
March	185	132	56	76	53
April	176	123	56	67	53
May	194	139	60	79	55
June	192	132	59	73	60
July	193	134	59	75	59
August	203	143	58	85	60
September	206	142	59	83	64
October	208	134	51	83	74
November	189	115	43	72	74
December	167	114	34	80	53
1930 Total, Year	1,581	1,096	384	712	485
January	130	93	35	58	37
February	128	94	30	64	34
March	129	89	29	60	40
April	144	96	33	63	48
May	153	100	34	66	53
June	135	86	35	51	49
July	157	109	36	73	48
August	145	100	31	69	45
September	133	94	29	65	39
October	124	86	31	55	38
November	106	79	33	46	27
December	97	70	28	42	27
1931 Total, Year	1,098	715	297	418	383
January	109	72	28	44	37
February	100	64	25	39	36
March	95	61	26	35	34
April	107	67	29	38	40
May	107	69	31	38	38
June	101	66	30	36	35
July	103	65	30	35	38
August	91	56	23	33	35
September	78	51	21	30	27
October	75	52	21	31	23
November	70	48	18	30	22
December	62	44	15	29	18

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TABLE XII (Continued)

Total Wages Paid on Residential and Non-Residential Building Contract Construction Projects over $5,000, and All Construction Projects under $5,000, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Building Contract Projects over $5,000			All Projects under $5,000 a/
		Total	Residential	Non-Residential	
1932 Total, Year	469	298	101	197	171
January	56	40	14	26	16
February	51	35	11	24	16
March	46	30	10	20	16
April	40	22	8	14	18
May	42	24	8	16	18
June	40	23	8	15	17
July	39	24	8	16	15
August	34	21	7	14	13
September	35	22	7	15	13
October	34	21	7	14	13
November	31	21	7	14	10
December	21	15	6	9	6
1933 Total, Year b/	399	227	85	142	172
January	22	15	5	10	7
February	21	14	4	10	7
March	26	17	5	12	9
April	30	17	6	11	13
May	36	19	7	12	17
June	37	16	7	9	21
July	39	20	9	11	19
August	37	19	6	13	18
September	40	23	10	13	17
October	48	30	10	20	18
November	36	21	9	12	15
December	27	16	7	9	11
1934 Total, Year b/	501	259	84	175	242
January	26	13	6	7	13
February	28	15	5	10	13
March	32	18	8	10	14
April	40	23	7	16	17
May	43	21	7	14	22
June	48	24	9	15	24
July	44	21	7	14	23
August	48	25	7	18	23
September	48	26	7	19	22
October	52	25	7	18	27
November	52	26	7	19	26
December	40	22	7	15	18

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TABLE XII (Concluded)

Total Wages Paid on Residential and Non-Residential Building Contract Construction Projects over $5,000, and All Construction Projects under $5,000, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Building Contract Projects over $5,000			All Projects under $5,000[a]
		Total	Residential	Non-Residential	
1935 Total, 6 mos. [b]	291	135	54	81	156
January	36	20	7	13	16
February	38	19	6	13	19
March	44	19	7	12	25
April	54	23	9	14	31
May	60	27	12	15	33
June	59	27	13	14	32
July	60	27	14	13	33
August	71	32	16	16	39
September	71	34	16	18	37
October	72	37	18	19	35
November	68	37	17	20	31
December					

Sources: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, estimates of annual labor income; the Census report on the Construction Industry; The F. W. Dodge Corporation Reports; the Engineering News Record; and Building Construction, and Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p. 3-8.

a/ Includes force work as well as contract work, and engineering as well as building contracts.

b/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE XIII

Construction Contract Work and Force Work [a]
Labor Income Paid Out, by Months, 1934-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Contract Work	Force Work
1934 Total, Year [b]	1,040	709	331
January	63	45	18
February	65	46	19
March	68	48	20
April	78	55	23
May	88	58	30
June	99	65	34
July	96	62	34
August	100	66	34
September	98	66	32
October	103	70	33
November	102	70	32
December	80	58	22
1935 Total, 6 mos. [b]	568	415	153
January	77	58	19
February	78	58	20
March	87	64	23
April	102	74	28
May	111	80	31
June	113	81	32
July	116	84	32
August	129	93	36
September	126	92	34
October			32
November			
December			

Sources: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, estimates of annual labor income; the Census report on the Construction Industry; The F. W. Dodge Corporation Reports; the Engineering News Record; and the following publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Building Construction, Trend of Employment, and Monthly Labor Review. For further information, see "Sources and Methods," p. 3-9.

a/ A rough estimate based on the difference between total payrolls on non-building publicly financed construction, plus wages on all construction projects under $5,000, and Nathan's contract construction wages minus building contract construction projects over $5,000.

b/ 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE XIV

Labor Income Paid Out in the Various Branches of Government, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch				
		Federal	State	County	City	Public Education
1929 Total, Year	5,385	1,912	362	442	1,112	1,557
January	471	158	30	36	92	155
February	471	158	30	36	92	155
March	472	158	30	37	92	155
April	472	158	30	37	92	155
May	473	159	30	37	92	155
June	439	159	30	37	92	121
July	340	160	30	37	93	20
August	340	160	30	37	93	20
September	452	160	30	37	93	132
October	483	160	30	37	93	163
November	486	161	31	37	94	163
December	486	161	31	37	94	163
1930 Total, Year	5,593	1,968	376	454	1,149	1,646
January	488	162	31	37	95	163
February	488	162	31	37	95	163
March	491	163	31	38	96	163
April	491	163	31	38	96	163
May	491	163	31	38	96	163
June	457	163	31	38	96	129
July	350	164	31	38	96	21
August	350	164	31	38	96	21
September	469	165	32	38	96	138
October	506	166	32	38	96	174
November	506	166	32	38	96	174
December	506	167	32	38	95	174
1931 Total, Year	5,748	2,070	407	449	1,120	1,702
January	507	168	33	38	94	174
February	507	168	33	38	94	174
March	508	170	33	38	93	174
April	509	171	33	38	93	174
May	512	173	34	38	93	174
June	471	174	34	37	93	133
July	359	174	34	37	93	21
August	359	174	34	37	93	21
September	480	175	34	37	93	141
October	511	174	35	37	93	172
November	513	175	35	37	94	172
December	512	174	35	37	94	172

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(Continued)

TABLE XIV (Continued)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Various Branches of Government, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch				
		Federal	State	County	City	Public Education
1932 Total, Year	5,636	2,008	418	443	1,101	1,666
January	510	172	35	37	94	172
February	509	171	35	37	94	172
March	508	170	35	37	94	172
April	508	170	35	37	94	172
May	507	169	35	37	94	172
June	464	167	35	37	94	131
July	353	168	35	37	93	20
August	351	167	35	37	92	20
September	463	166	35	37	91	134
October	493	165	35	37	89	167
November	487	162	34	37	87	167
December	483	161	34	36	85	167
1933 Total, Year [a]	5,131	1,738	408	389	962	1,634
January	477	158	34	35	83	167
February	471	154	34	34	82	167
March	469	154	34	33	81	167
April	463	150	34	32	80	167
May	461	148	34	32	80	167
June	423	147	34	32	79	131
July	309	144	34	32	79	20
August	300	135	34	32	79	20
September	415	135	34	31	79	136
October	447	137	34	32	80	164
November	448	138	34	32	80	164
December	448	138	34	32	80	164
1934 Total, Year [a]	5,261	1,859	395	397	997	1,613
January	446	136	33	32	81	164
February	450	140	33	32	81	164
March	455	143	33	33	82	164
April	456	144	33	33	82	164
May	463	150	33	33	83	164
June	429	156	33	33	83	124
July	327	158	33	33	83	20
August	334	164	33	33	84	20
September	446	162	33	33	84	134
October	493	177	33	34	84	165
November	482	165	33	34	85	165
December	480	164	32	34	85	165

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TABLE XIV (Concluded)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Various Branches of Government, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	Branch				
		Federal	State	County	City	Public Education
1935 Total, 6 mos. a/	2,926	1,006	210	222	534	954
January	481	162	33	35	86	165
February	480	161	33	35	86	165
March	486	164	34	36	87	165
April	501	171	36	38	91	165
May	507	174	37	39	92	165
June	471	174	37	39	92	129
July	367	176	37	40	93	21
August	376	180	38	41	96	21
September	497	182	38	41	98	138
October	543	190	40	44	102	167
November	537	187	40	43	100	167
December						167

Sources: Annual figures supplied by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Economic Research, Monthly figures computed from data in Bureau of Labor Statistics, Trend of Employment; Treasury Department, Daily Treasury Statement; Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education; and National Education Association, Research Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 15-16.

a/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE XV

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of the Transportation Industry for NRA and Non-NRA Groups, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	NRA Transportation					Non-NRA Transportation		
		Total	Motor and Street Railways[a/b]	Water	Pipe Lines	Air	Total	Steam Railroads[c]	Railway Express
1929 Total, Year	5,051	1,765	1,151	553	49	12	3,286	3,171	115
January	386	127	95	27	4	1	259	250	9
February	396	126	94	27	4	1	270	261	9
March	392	129	95	29	4	1	263	254	9
April	411	139	95	39	4	1	272	263	9
May	434	160	96	59	4	1	274	265	9
June	441	162	97	60	4	1	279	269	10
July	443	164	98	61	4	1	279	269	10
August	448	163	98	60	4	1	285	275	10
September	442	160	97	58	4	1	282	272	10
October	448	158	96	56	5	1	290	280	10
November	421	147	95	47	4	1	274	264	10
December	389	130	95	30	4	1	259	249	10
1930 Total, Year	4,578	1,669	1,091	523	43	12	2,909	2,805	104
January	383	128	94	29	4	1	255	246	9
February	387	128	93	30	4	1	259	250	9
March	379	129	93	31	4	1	250	241	9
April	389	132	93	34	4	1	257	248	9
May	405	153	93	55	4	1	252	243	9
June	403	155	93	57	4	1	248	239	9
July	395	155	92	58	4	1	240	231	9
August	390	151	90	56	4	1	239	230	9
September	384	146	89	53	3	1	238	230	8
October	377	141	87	50	3	1	236	228	8
November	354	132	87	42	2	1	222	214	8
December	332	119	87	28	3	1	213	205	8
1931 Total, Year	3,880	1,490	996	439	39	16	2,390	2,299	91
January	325	115	85	27	2	1	210	202	8
February	330	116	86	27	2	1	214	206	8
March	326	118	86	28	3	1	208	200	8
April	334	121	85	32	3	1	213	205	8
May	335	129	84	40	4	1	206	198	8
June	341	133	84	43	4	2	208	200	8
July	339	136	83	47	4	2	203	195	8
August	330	134	82	46	4	2	196	189	7
September	325	131	81	44	4	2	194	187	7
October	317	127	80	43	3	1	190	183	7
November	297	120	81	35	3	1	177	170	7
December	281	110	79	27	3	1	171	164	7

(Continued)

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TABLE XV (Continued)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of the Transportation Industry for NRA and Non-NRA Groups, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	NRA Transportation					Non-NRA Transportation		
		Total	Motor[a] and Street Railways[b]	Water	Pipe Lines	Air	Total	Steam Railroads[c]	Railway Express
1932 Total, Year	2,987	1,249	866	339	30	14	1,738	1,670	68
January	271	106	78	25	2	1	165	158	7
February	261	105	77	25	2	1	156	150	6
March	261	106	76	26	3	1	155	149	6
April	258	105	74	27	3	1	153	147	6
May	254	108	75	29	3	1	146	140	6
June	252	107	74	29	3	1	145	139	6
July	241	105	71	30	3	1	136	130	6
August	239	105	69	31	3	2	134	129	5
September	241	104	68	32	2	2	137	132	5
October	242	103	68	32	2	1	139	134	5
November	240	102	68	31	2	1	138	133	5
December	227	93	68	22	2	1	134	129	5
1933 Total, Year[d]	2,792	1,182	812	325	30	15	1,610	1,551	59
January	222	92	68	21	2	1	130	125	5
February	223	91	68	20	2	1	132	127	5
March	213	89	67	19	2	1	124	119	5
April	213	89	67	19	2	1	124	119	5
May	227	99	67	28	3	1	128	123	5
June	234	100	67	29	3	1	134	129	5
July	241	106	67	34	3	2	135	131	4
August	252	110	68	37	3	2	142	137	5
September	252	108	67	36	3	2	144	139	5
October	248	106	69	33	3	1	142	137	5
November	239	98	68	27	2	1	141	136	5
December	228	94	69	22	2	1	134	129	5
1934 Total, Year[d]	3,026	1,282	872	358	35	17	1,744	1,680	64
January	230	93	70	20	2	1	137	132	5
February	236	91	71	17	2	1	145	140	5
March	243	98	72	23	2	1	145	140	5
April	246	101	73	24	3	1	145	140	5
May	260	114	73	37	3	1	146	141	5
June	269	119	73	41	3	2	150	145	5
July	263	116	73	37	4	2	147	142	5
August	267	117	74	37	4	2	150	144	6
September	261	113	73	35	3	2	148	142	6
October	262	113	74	34	3	2	149	143	6
November	251	107	73	30	3	1	144	138	6
December	238	100	73	23	3	1	138	133	5

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(Continued)

TABLE XV (Concluded)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Branches of the Transportation Industry for NRA and Non-NRA Groups, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	NRA Transportation					Non-NRA Transportation		
		Total	Motor[a] and Street Railways[b]	Water	Pipe Lines	Air	Total	Steam Railroads[c]	Railway Express
1935 Total, 6 mos.[d]	1,562	650	444	176	20	10	912	882	30
January	247	101	74	23	3	1	146	141	5
February	255	103	74	25	3	1	152	147	5
March	251	104	74	25	3	2	147	141	6
April	257	105	74	26	3	2	152	146	6
May	276	117	74	37	4	2	159	154	5
June	279	120	74	40	4	2	159	153	6
July	278	120	73	41	4	2	157	151	6
August	279	121	73	42	4	2	158	152	6
September	278	120	73	41	4	2	158	152	6
October		120	73	41	4	2			
November			72	37	4				
December									

Sources: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, estimates of annual labor income, and the Survey of Current Business; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Trend of Employment; Interstate Commerce Commission, Wage Statistics - Class I Steam Railways in the United States; and Department of War, Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Water-borne Commerce of the United States, Part II, Commercial Statistics. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 9-10, and 14-15.

a/ Includes sight-seeing busses, common carrier busses, and motor trucks.

b/ Includes maintenance as well as operation.

c/ Includes Pullman companies.

d/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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TABLE XVI

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Service Industries for NRA and Non-NRA Groups, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	NRA Service					Non-NRA Service
		Total	Personal[a]	Amusement and Recreation[b]	Business[c]	Miscellaneous[d]	Professional and Domestic
1929 Total, Year	6,126	2,832	2,060	381	279	112	3,294
January	488	228	167	30	22	9	260
February	498	230	168	31	22	9	268
March	502	233	170	31	23	9	269
April	508	237	174	31	23	9	271
May	511	237	174	31	23	9	274
June	511	237	174	31	23	9	274
July	502	235	172	31	23	9	267
August	509	234	170	32	23	9	275
September	527	243	176	33	24	10	284
October	543	245	176	35	24	10	298
November	517	238	171	33	24	10	279
December	510	235	168	32	25	10	275
1930 Total, Year	5,686	2,679	1,936	367	270	107	3,006
January	492	229	166	31	23	9	263
February	492	229	166	31	23	9	263
March	487	229	166	31	23	9	258
April	491	230	167	31	23	9	261
May	491	229	166	31	23	9	262
June	486	229	165	32	23	9	257
July	463	222	161	30	22	9	241
August	456	219	158	30	22	9	237
September	464	219	159	30	22	8	245
October	470	221	159	31	22	9	249
November	452	214	153	30	22	9	238
December	441	209	149	29	22	9	232
1931 Total, Year	4,852	2,313	1,658	322	240	93	2,539
January	428	204	147	28	21	8	224
February	427	203	146	28	21	8	224
March	425	202	145	28	21	8	223
April	426	202	145	28	21	8	224
May	423	201	144	28	21	8	222
June	415	198	142	28	20	8	217
July	399	194	140	26	20	8	205
August	386	188	135	26	19	8	198
September	386	186	133	26	19	8	200
October	388	183	131	26	19	7	205
November	380	179	127	26	19	7	201
December	369	173	123	24	19	7	196

(Continued)

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TABLE XVI (Continued)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Service Industries for NRA and Non-NRA Groups, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	NRA Service					Non-NRA Service
		Total	Personal[a]	Amusement and Recreation[b]	Business[c]	Miscellaneous[d]	Professional and Domestic
1932 Total, Year	3,810	1,783	1,277	247	188	71	2,027
January	359	170	121	24	18	7	189
February	350	164	117	23	17	7	186
March	343	160	115	22	17	6	183
April	337	158	114	21	17	6	179
May	334	157	113	21	17	6	177
June	320	150	108	20	16	6	170
July	298	142	102	19	15	6	156
August	288	136	98	19	14	5	152
September	293	137	99	19	14	5	156
October	305	140	99	20	15	6	165
November	295	135	96	20	14	5	160
December	288	134	95	19	14	6	154
1933 Total, Year[e]	3,433	1,593	1,115	242	174	62	1,840
January	280	130	92	19	14	5	150
February	275	128	90	19	14	5	147
March	267	125	87	19	14	5	142
April	271	127	89	19	14	5	144
May	279	129	90	20	14	5	150
June	287	132	93	20	14	5	155
July	279	130	91	20	14	5	149
August	284	133	93	20	15	5	151
September	299	139	98	21	15	5	160
October	311	142	99	22	15	6	169
November	302	138	96	22	15	5	164
December	299	140	97	21	16	6	159
1934 Total, Year[e]	3,870	1,867	1,345	265	189	68	2,003
January	299	142	101	21	15	5	157
February	308	147	105	22	15	5	161
March	316	151	109	22	15	5	165
April	326	158	114	22	16	6	168
May	331	161	117	22	16	6	170
June	331	161	117	22	16	6	170
July	319	159	116	21	16	6	160
August	319	156	114	22	15	5	163
September	325	158	114	22	16	6	167
October	338	160	115	23	16	6	178
November	329	157	112	23	16	6	172
December	329	157	111	23	17	6	172

(Continued)

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TABLE XVI (Concluded)

Labor Income Paid Out in the Chief Service Industries for NRA and Non-NRA Groups, by Months, 1929-1935

(Millions of dollars)

Year and Month	Total	NRA Service					Non-NRA Service
		Total	Personal[a]	Amusement and Recreation[b]	Business[c]	Miscellaneous[d]	Professional and Domestic
1935 Total, 6 mos.[e]	2,024	947	674	140	97	36	1,077
January	328	155	110	23	16	6	173
February	332	155	110	23	16	6	177
March	335	156	111	23	16	6	179
April	343	160	114	24	16	6	183
May	344	160	114	24	16	6	184
June	342	161	115	23	17	6	181
July	333	161	115	23	17	6	172
August	335	157	112	23	16	6	178
September			112		16	6	
October			112			6	
November			111			6	
December						6	

Sources: Estimated from data taken from publications of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Federal Reserve Board; Interstate Commerce Commission; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Treasury Department; War Department; F. W. Dodge Corporation; National Education Association; National Industrial Conference Board; and the Real Estate Analyst Company. A few of the base series are from unpublished material. For further information, see above, "Sources and Methods," p. 13-15.

a/ Includes hotels, power laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, and beauty and barber shops.

b/ Includes theatres, motion picture production, radio broadcasting, bowling alleys, etc.

c/ Includes independent private accounting businesses, Trade Associations, and Chambers of Commerce.

d/ Includes photography, undertaking and cemetery operation, social service and welfare agencies, and athletic and country clubs.

e/ 1933 and 1934 figures are based on preliminary annual estimates. 1935 figures are preliminary and subject to revision when data for the complete year become available.

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OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

THE DIVISION OF REVIEW

THE WORK OF THE DIVISION OF REVIEW

Executive Order No. 7075, dated June 15, 1935, established the Division of Review of the National Recovery Administration. The pertinent part of the Executive Order reads thus:

> The Division of Review shall assemble, analyze, and report upon the statistical information and records of experience of the operations of the various trades and industries heretofore subject to codes of fair competition, shall study the effects of such codes upon trade, industrial and labor conditions in general, and other related matters, shall make available for the protection and promotion of the public interest an adequate review of the effects of the Administration of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the principles and policies put into effect thereunder, and shall otherwise aid the President in carrying out his functions under the said Title. I hereby appoint Leon C. Marshall, Director of the Division of Review.

The study sections set up in the Division of Review covered these areas: industry studies, foreign trade studies, labor studies, trade practice studies, statistical studies, legal studies, administration studies, miscellaneous studies, and the writing of code histories. The materials which were produced by these sections are indicated below.

Except for the Code Histories, all items mentioned below are scheduled to be in mimeographed form by April 1, 1936.

THE CODE HISTORIES

The Code Histories are documented accounts of the formation and administration of the codes. They contain the definition of the industry and the principal products thereof; the classes of members in the industry; the history of code formation including an account of the sponsoring organizations, the conferences, negotiations and hearings which were held, and the activities in connection with obtaining approval of the code; the history of the administration of the code, covering the organization and operation of the code authority, the difficulties encountered in administration, the extent of compliance or non-compliance, and the general success or lack of success of the code; and an analysis of the operation of code provisions dealing with wages, hours, trade practices, and other provisions. These and other matters are canvassed not only in terms of the materials to be found in the files, but also in terms of the experiences of the deputies and others concerned with code formation and administration.

The Code Histories, (including histories of certain NRA units or agencies) are not mimeographed. They are to be turned over to the Department of Commerce in typewritten form. All told, approximately eight hundred and fifty (850) histories will be completed. This number includes all of the approved codes and some of the unapproved codes. (In Work Materials No. 18, Contents of Code Histories, will be found the outline which governed the preparation of Code Histories.)

(In the case of all approved codes and also in the case of some codes not carried to final approval, there are in NRA files further materials on industries. Particularly worthy of mention are the Volumes I, II and III which constitute the material officially submitted to the President in support of the recommendation for approval of each code. These volumes

set forth the origination of the codes, the sponsoring group, the evidence advanced to support the proposal, the report of the Division of Research and Planning on the industry, the recommendations of the various Advisory Boards, certain types of official correspondence, the transcript of the formal hearing, and other pertinent matter. There is also much official information relating to amendments, interpretations, exemptions, and other rulings. The materials mentioned in this paragraph were of course not a part of the work of the Division of Review.)

THE WORK MATERIALS SERIES

In the work of the Division of Review a considerable number of studies and compilations of data (other than those noted below in the Evidence Studies Series and the Statistical Material Series) have been made. These are listed below, grouped according to the character of the material. (In Work Materials No. 17, Tentative Outlines and Summaries of Studies in Process, the materials are fully described).

Industry Studies

Automobile Industry, An Economic Survey of
Bituminous Coal Industry under Free Competition and Code Regulation, Economic Survey of
Electrical Manufacturing Industry, The
Fertilizer Industry, The
Fishery Industry and the Fishery Codes
Fishermen and Fishing Craft, Earnings of
Foreign Trade under the National Industrial Recovery Act
  Part A - Competitive Position of the United States in International Trade 1927-29 through 1934.
  Part B - Section 3 (e) of NIRA and its administration.
  Part C - Imports and Importing under NRA Codes.
  Part D - Exports and Exporting under NRA Codes.
Forest Products Industries, Foreign Trade Study of the
Iron and Steel Industry, The
Knitting Industries, The
Leather and Shoe Industries, The
Lumber and Timber Products Industry, Economic Problems of the
Men's Clothing Industry, The
Millinery Industry, The
Motion Picture Industry, The
Migration of Industry, The: The Shift of Twenty-Five Needle Trades From New York State, 1926 to 1934
National Labor Income by Months, 1929-35
Paper Industry, The
Production, Prices, Employment and Payrolls in Industry, Agriculture and Railway Transportation, January 1923, to date
Retail Trades Study, The
Rubber Industry Study, The
Textile Industry in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan
Textile Yarns and Fabrics
Tobacco Industry, The
Wholesale Trades Study, The
Women's Neckwear and Scarf Industry, Financial and Labor Data on

Women's Apparel Industry, Some Aspects of the

Trade Practice Studies

Commodities, Information Concerning: A Study of NRA and Related Experiences in Control
Distribution, Manufacturers' Control of: Trade Practice Provisions in Selected NRA Codes
Distributive Relations in the Asbestos Industry
Design Piracy: The Problem and Its Treatment Under NRA Codes
Electrical Mfg. Industry: Price Filing Study
Fertilizer Industry: Price Filing Study
Geographical Price Relations Under Codes of Fair Competition, Control of
Minimum Price Regulation Under Codes of Fair Competition
Multiple Basing Point System in the Lime Industry: Operation of the
Price Control in the Coffee Industry
Price Filing Under NRA Codes
Production Control in the Ice Industry
Production Control, Case Studies in
Resale Price Maintenance Legislation in the United States
Retail Price Cutting, Restriction of, with special Emphasis on The Drug Industry.
Trade Practice Rules of The Federal Trade Commission (1914-1936): A classification for comparision with Trade Practice Provisions of NRA Codes.

Labor Studies

Cap and Cloth Hat Industry, Commission Report on Wage Differentials in
Earnings in Selected Manufacturing Industries, by States, 1933-35
Employment, Payrolls, Hours, and Wages in 115 Selected Code Industries 1933-35
Fur Manufacturing, Commission Report on Wages and Hours in
Hours and Wages in American Industry
Labor Program Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, The
  Part A. Introduction
  Part B. Control of Hours and Reemployment
  Part C. Control of Wages
  Part D. Control of Other Conditions of Employment
  Part E. Section 7(a) of the Recovery Act
Materials in the Field of Industrial Relations
PRA Census of Employment, June, October, 1933
Puerto Rico Needlework, Homeworkers Survey

Administrative Studies

Administrative and Legal Aspects of Stays, Exemptions and Exceptions, Code Amendments, Conditional Orders of Approval
Administrative Interpretations of NRA Codes
Administrative Law and Procedure under the NIRA
Agreements Under Sections 4(a) and 7(b) of the NIRA
Approved Codes in Industry Groups, Classification of
Basic Code, the -- (Administrative Order X-61)
Code Authorities and Their part in the Administration of the NIRA
  Part A. Introduction
  Part B. Nature, Composition and Organization of Code Authorities

Part C. Activities of the Code Authorities
Part D. Code Authority Finances
Part E. Summary and Evaluation
Code Compliance Activities of the NRA
Code Making Program of the NRA in the Territories, The
Code Provisions and Related Subjects, Policy Statements Concerning
Content of NIRA Administrative Legislation
Part A. Executive and Administrative Orders
Part B. Labor Provisions in the Codes
Part C. Trade Practice Provisions in the Codes
Part D. Administrative Provisions in the Codes
Part E. Agreements under Sections 4(a) and 7(b)
Part F. A Type Case: The Cotton Textile Code
Labels Under NRA, A Study of
Model Code and Model Provisions for Codes, Development of
National Recovery Administration, The: A Review of its Organization and Activities
NRA Insignia
President's Reemployment Agreement, The
President's Reemployment Agreement, Substitutions in Connection with the
Prison Labor Problem under NRA and the Prison Compact, The
Problems of Administration in the Overlapping of Code Definitions of Industries and Trades, Multiple Code Coverage, Classifying Individual Members of Industries and Trades
Relationship of NRA to Government Contracts and Contracts Involving the Use of Government Funds
Relationship of NRA with States and Municipalities
Sheltered Workshops Under NRA
Uncodified Industries: A Study of Factors Limiting the Code Making Program

Legal Studies

Anti-Trust Laws and Unfair Competition
Collective Bargaining Agreements, the Right of Individual Employees to Enforce
Commerce Clause, Federal Regulation of the Employer-Employee Relationship Under the
Delegation of Power, Certain Phases of the Principle of, with Reference to Federal Industrial Regulatory Legislation
Enforcement, Extra-Judicial Methods of
Federal Regulation through the Joint Employment of the Power of Taxation and the Spending Power
Government Contract Provisions as a Means of Establishing Proper Economic Standards, Legal Memorandum on Possibility of
Industrial Relations in Australia, Regulation of
Intrastate Activities Which so Affect Interstate Commerce as to Bring them Under the Commerce Clause, Cases on
Legislative Possibilities of the State Constitutions
Post Office and Post Road Power -- Can it be Used as a Means of Federal Industrial Regulation?
State Recovery Legislation in Aid of Federal Recovery Legislation History and Analysis
Tariff Rates to Secure Proper Standards of Wages and Hours, the Possibility of Variation in
Trade Practices and the Anti-Trust Laws
Treaty Making Power of the United States
War Power, Can it be Used as a Means of Federal Regulation of Child Labor?

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THE EVIDENCE STUDIES SERIES

The Evidence Studies were originally undertaken to gather material for pending court cases. After the Schechter decision the project was continued in order to assemble data for use in connection with the studies of the Division of Review. The data are particularly concerned with the nature, size and operations of the industry; and with the relation of the industry to interstate commerce. The industries covered by the Evidence Studies account for more than one-half of the total number of workers under codes. The list of those studies follows:

Automobile Manufacturing Industry
Automotive Parts and Equipment Industry
Baking Industry
Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Industry
Bottled Soft Drink Industry
Builders' Supplies Industry
Canning Industry
Chemical Manufacturing Industry
Cigar Manufacturing Industry
Coat and Suit Industry
Construction Industry
Cotton Garment Industry
Dress Manufacturing Industry
Electrical Contracting Industry
Electrical Manufacturing Industry
Fabricated Metal Products Mfg. and Metal Finishing and Metal Coating Industry
Fishery Industry
Furniture Manufacturing Industry
General Contractors Industry
Graphic Arts Industry
Gray Iron Foundry Industry
Hosiery Industry
Infant's and Children's Wear Industry
Iron and Steel Industry
Leather Industry
Lumber and Timber Products Industry
Mason Contractors Industry
Men's Clothing Industry
Motion Picture Industry
Motor Vehicle Retailing Trade
Needlework Industry of Puerto Rico
Painting and Paperhanging Industry
Photo Engraving Industry
Plumbing Contracting Industry
Retail Lumber Industry
Retail Trade Industry
Retail Tire and Battery Trade Industry
Rubber Manufacturing Industry
Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry
Shipbuilding Industry
Silk Textile Industry
Structural Clay Products Industry
Throwing Industry
Trucking Industry
Waste Materials Industry
Wholesale and Retail Food Industry
Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Industry
Wool Textile Industry

THE STATISTICAL MATERIALS SERIES

This series is supplementary to the Evidence Studies Series. The reports include data on establishments, firms, employment, payrolls, wages, hours, production capacities, shipments, sales, consumption, stocks, prices, material costs, failures, exports and imports. They also include notes on the principal qualifications that should be observed in using the data, the technical methods employed, and the applicability of the material to the study of the industries concerned. The following numbers appear in the series:
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Asphalt Shingle and Roofing Industry
Business Furniture
Candy Manufacturing Industry
Carpet and Rug Industry
Cement Industry
Cleaning and Dyeing Trade
Coffee Industry
Copper and Brass Mill Products Industry
Cotton Textile Industry
Electrical Manufacturing Industry
Fertilizer Industry
Funeral Supply Industry
Glass Container Industry
Ice Manufacturing Industry
Knitted Outerwear Industry
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer, Mfg. Industry
Plumbing Fixtures Industry
Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Producing Industry
Salt Producing Industry

THE COVERAGE

The original, and approved, plan of the Division of Review contemplated resources sufficient (a) to prepare some 1200 histories of codes and NRA units or agencies, (b) to consolidate and index the NRA files containing some 40,000,000 pieces, (c) to engage in extensive field work, (d) to secure much aid from established statistical agencies of government, (e) to assemble a considerable number of experts in various fields, (f) to conduct approximately 25% more studies than are listed above, and (g) to prepare a comprehensive summary report.

Because of reductions made in personnel and in use of outside experts, limitation of access to field work and research agencies, and lack of jurisdiction over files, the projected plan was necessarily curtailed. The most serious curtailments were the omission of the comprehensive summary report; the dropping of certain studies and the reduction in the coverage of other studies; and the abandonment of the consolidation and indexing of the files. Fortunately, there is reason to hope that the files may yet be cared for under other auspices.

Notwithstanding these limitations, if the files are ultimately consolidated and indexed the exploration of the NRA materials will have been sufficient to make them accessible and highly useful. They constitute the largest and richest single body of information concerning the problems and operations of industry ever assembled in any nation.

L. C. Marshall,
Director, Division of Review.

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